

人权理事会
第十九届会议

议程项目 3

增进和保护所有人权——公民权利、政治权利、
经济、社会和文化权利，包括发展权

强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组报告* **

内容提要

本工作组是第一个得到全球性任务授权的联合国人权专题机制。任务最早源于 1980 年 2 月 29 日人权委员会第 20(XXXVI)号决议。人权委的决议遵循了 1978 年 12 月 20 日大会第 33/173 号决议。大会此决议表示关切世界各地所报告的强迫失踪案，并请人权委员会审议强迫消失或失踪人员问题。2011 年 3 月 24 日，人权理事会最近通过的第 16/16 号决议延长了这项任务。

工作组自成立以来，向各国政府转发的案件总数达 53,778 起。正在审议还有待澄清、结案或中止的案件数量涉及 82 个国家境内发生的 42,759 起案件。这五年来，工作组得以查清的案件为 448 起。

本报告叙述了 2011 年工作组举行的三次会议，审查了时间跨度从 2010 年 11 月 13 日至 2011 年 11 月 11 日期间的来文和案件情况。报告附件一所列各章节阐述了：95 个国家和领地的情况；工作组最新发表的一般性意见，阐述了针对失踪案作为人本身在法律面前得到承认的权利；和工作组经修订后的工作方法。

* 报告所载附件，仅以提交原文分发。

** 迟交。

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一. 引言

1. 工作组是第一个得到全球性任务授权的联合国人权专题机制。任务最早源于 1980 年 2 月 29 日人权委员会第 20(XXXVI)号决议。人权委的决议遵循了 1978 年 12 月 20 日大会第 33/173 号决议。大会此决议表示关切世界各地所报告的强迫失踪案，并请人权委员会审议强迫消失或失踪人员问题。2011 年 3 月 24 日，人权理事会最近通过的第 16/16 号决议延长了这项任务。
2. 工作组的首要任务是协助各家庭查实据报称失踪家庭成员的命运和下落。工作组以人道主义机构的身份，担当起强迫失踪受害者家庭成员同与其他失踪人员相关各方和各国政府之间的相互联络渠道。
3. 继 1992 年 12 月 18 日大会通过了第 47/133 号决议和《保护所有人免遭受强迫失踪宣言》之后，工作组受托监督各国履行《宣言》规定义务的进展情况。人权理事会第 7/12 号决议鼓励工作组协助各国履行《宣言》和现行国际规则。
4. 工作组凭借 30 多年来的经验，决定修订计算其统计数据的方式，从而，除特殊情况 and 出于人道主义原因之外，统计可列入在其他国家境内所发生的一起强迫失踪案。此外，工作组决定处置所有强迫失踪案，不论是这些是否系在武装冲突期间发生的案件。本报告附件二载有 2011 年 11 月 11 日核准的经修订后的工作方法，并将于 2012 年 1 月 1 日起生效。
5. 本报告阐明，2011 年工作组第三次会议期间审议了涵盖 2010 年 11 月 13 日至 2011 年 11 月 11 日期间的各来文和案件。
6. 本文所载的一份表格分别摘要列述了每个国家在本次报告期间的活动，附文详述了各个活动领域。虽说工作组每年都曾就悬而未决案件发出过催问信，然而，表格所列只是未获得政府或消息来源方消息的案件，并列明了先前叙述这些案件的报告索引(今年由于未批准放弃对本报告 10,700 字篇幅的限制，工作组决定将所有叙述各个国家情况的章节移至附件一)。然而，这就意味着将不会翻译这些载有全世界失踪案情的相关资料。工作组在吁请联合国重新审议此问题并在考虑到这份报告构成了各不同利益攸关方遏制强迫失踪案的特殊手段之际，今后应亦如即往地批准放弃篇幅限制，同时，工作组还鼓励各国政府和民间社会行为方将报告转译成本国语言，从而拓宽可获取上述所载内容信息的更多渠道。
7. 自工作组成立以来，经工作组转发的案件总数为 53,778 起。目前正在审议的一些尚未厘清、结案或仍悬而未决的案件涉及 82 个国家，总计 42,759 起。过去五年来，工作组一直无法澄清的案件有 448 起。
8. 工作组关切许多来文未得到及时的翻译，因此延误了工作组对这些案件的审议，阻碍了工作组履行人道主义任务。
9. 目前，工作组的网站仍然不够完备，大部分只载有英文版内容。工作组再次吁请联合国提供充足的资源，使之得到更新补充，更便于检索查阅。

10. 工作组感谢在本次部分报告期期间获得的一些追加的人力资源。然而，工作组指出，过去三年期间因人手不足导致累计 650 起案件积压的后果，为此原因，工作组谨强调今后仍需继续给予不断加强的支持。

二. 2010 年 11 月 13 日至 2011 年 11 月 11 日期间强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组开展的活动

A. 活动

11. 本次报告期期间，工作组举行了三次会议：2011 年 3 月 15 日至 18 日在墨西哥城举行的第九十三次会议；2011 年 7 月 4 日至 8 日在日内瓦举行的第九十四次会议；和 2011 年 11 月 1 日至 11 日也是在日内瓦举行的第九十五次会议。

12. 从 2009 年 8 月 1 日起，由杰里米·萨金任主席兼报告员；自 2011 年 7 月 8 日起，由奥利维耶·弗鲁维尔任副主席。另外还有：Ariel Dulitzky、Jasminka Dzumhur 和 Osman El-Hajjé 三位成员。

13. 2011 年 3 月 7 日，主席兼报告员向人权理事会第十六届会议介绍了工作组 2010 年年度报告，并参与了与各成员国的互动对话。在本报告期期间，主席兼报告员作了一系列的介绍，包括向 2010 年 11 月在布琼布拉举行的题为“构建布隆迪真相与和解机制”会议，介绍了“关于如何保障处于过渡期的社会不再重犯侵犯人权行为”的文件；向 2010 年 12 月在加德满都为尼泊尔议员举办的过渡期司法问题讲习会，介绍了关于“制订强迫失踪问题国家立法”和“筹建真相与和解委员会”的文件；2011 年 2 月向帝力东帝汶国立大学，介绍了“关于失踪案与藏匿人员问题”的文件；向 2011 年 3 月日内瓦人权理事会的一次会外活动，介绍了“关于在真相委员会履行后续工作范围内，将各项粗暴侵犯人权行为，包括强迫失踪行径列罪入刑问题”的文件；向 2011 年 3 月人权理事会的一次会外活动，介绍了“关于防止有罪不罚现象和铲除强迫失踪罪问题”的文件；向 2011 年 4 月在金沙萨举行的“刚果民主共和国司法过渡期各项备选方案：有罪不罚、大赦和赔偿问题”会议，介绍了“关于保障刚果民主共和国境内不再重犯侵犯人权行为问题”的文件；向 2011 年 7 月在日内瓦举行的“禁止、防止和应对一切暴力侵害儿童行为必备的法律框架问题”联合国专家会议，介绍了关于“为儿童提供防范遭强迫或非自愿失踪之害的法律保护问题”文件；2011 年 9 月在马尔代夫马里的马累，向检察总长和检察官介绍了关于“国际和国内刑法之间的接轨问题”文件；2011 年 10 月向都柏林三一学院法学院介绍了关于“如何处置东帝汶境内强迫失踪案：增强真相、公正、赔偿与和解”文件；和向 2011 年 11 月在日内瓦举行的国际反对强迫失踪联盟(反失踪国联)举行的“普遍执行《禁止酷刑公约》：任务与挑战”会议，介绍了关于“制订强迫失踪问题委员会与强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组之间的合作战略问题”文件。今年期间，他还在其他会议上也作了一些介绍并在世界各地举行了若干与任务相关的培训。

14. Dzumhur 女士作了一系列的介绍性演讲，包括向 2011 年 7 月在萨拉热窝举行的萨拉热窝电影节的一次场外活动，介绍了关于“增强人权和记录影片”的文件；向 2011 年 7 月巴尔干人举行的受害者社团区域协调机构会议，介绍了“保护遭强迫失踪人员权利国际机制”的文件；2011 年 10 月向“Kvinna till Kvinna”在萨拉热窝，亚霍里纳举行的会议，介绍了关于“冲突后国家境内女性受害者问题”的文件；和 2011 年 10 月向欧安会—维也纳在萨拉热窝举行的会议，介绍了关于“安理会第 1325 号决议：超越理论，争取欧安会最大程度安全”的文件。

15. 在本次报告期期间，工作组全体成员开展了若干与强迫失踪问题相关的活动，包括参与举办了一些研讨会、培训班、讲习会和讲座。

B. 会议

16. 在本次报告期期间，阿尔及利亚、中国、刚果共和国、格鲁吉亚、危地马拉、伊拉克、日本、大韩民国、墨西哥、摩洛哥和塞尔维亚等各国政府派代表出席了工作组的各次会议。本年期间在各国还举行了若干其他双边会议。工作组还会晤了新设立的强迫失踪问题委员会；国际组织、政府组织、非政府人权组织和强迫失踪人员亲属和强迫失踪受害者家庭社团的代表或强迫失踪案的证人。

C. 来文

17. 本次报告期期间，工作组向 25 个国家转发了 261 起新发生的强迫失踪案。

18. 工作组依据紧急行动程序向下列各国：巴林、孟加拉国、中国、埃及、洪都拉斯、印度、伊拉克、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、利比亚、墨西哥、摩洛哥、缅甸、巴基斯坦、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、泰国、阿拉伯联合酋长国转发了 73 起案件。

19. 在同样的报告期期间工作组向下列国家：阿根廷、巴林、乍得、中国、哥伦比亚、印度、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、伊拉克、墨西哥、摩洛哥、巴基斯坦、西班牙、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、泰国、土耳其、乌克兰、阿拉伯联合酋长国和也门转发了 63 起案件，其中 44 起依据《公约》规定提供的资料得到了澄清，另有 19 起基于消息来源提供的情况得以澄清。

20. 报告期期间，工作组针对危地马拉、墨西哥、摩洛哥、斯里兰卡、泰国和土耳其境内人权捍卫者和强迫失踪人员亲属遭骚扰问题，及时发送了六份干预性函文。其中五份是与其他特别任务责任人联合发出的函文。

21. 工作组就遭逮捕、拘留、绑架或其他原因，被剥夺自由或遭强迫失踪或面临遭强迫失踪风险的人，向巴林、中国、埃及、格鲁吉亚、洪都拉斯、伊拉克，伊朗伊斯兰共和国、利比亚、墨西哥、巴基斯坦、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、苏丹、阿拉伯联合酋长国、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国和也门发出了 41 份紧急呼吁，其中 39 份是与其他特别程序机制联合发出的紧急呼吁。

22. 继 2010 年第九十二届会议及 2011 年前两届会议之后，工作组向孟加拉国、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、中国、埃及、危地马拉、印度、印度尼西亚、伊拉克、肯尼亚、摩洛哥、巴基斯坦、斯里兰卡转发了 14 份针对政府的一般性指控，并另向阿拉伯叙利亚共和国转送了 2 份指控，请上述政府就此发表评论。第九十五届会议期间对增列的三份一般性指控的审议概况，包括政府若作出的答复，均将列入 2012 年度报告。

D. 国别走访

23. 工作组应下列各国政府邀请，走访了东帝汶、墨西哥和刚果共和国。

24. 2011 年 2 月 7 日至 14 日对东帝汶进行了走访。工作组派出了 Jeremy Sarkin 和 Jasminka Dzumhur。这次走访目的是调研该国为处置强迫失踪问题作了哪些方面的工作，包括该国如何解决过去所发生的强迫失踪案。对东帝汶的走访报告载于本报告增编一(A/HRC/19/58/Add.1)。

25. 2011 年 3 月 18 日至 4 月 1 日对墨西哥进行了走访。工作组派出了 Ariel Dulitzky、Dzumhur 女士和 Osman El-Hajjé。此次走访目的是了解该国为解决以往和近期发生的强迫失踪案作了哪些方面的努力。对墨西哥的走访报告载于本报告增编二(A/HRC/19/58/Add.2)。

26. 2011 年 9 月 24 日至 10 月 3 日对刚果共和国进行了走访。工作组派出了 El Hajjé 先生和 Olivier de Frouville 先生。此次走访目的是了解该国为解决强迫失踪案问题作出了哪些努力。对刚果共和国的走访报告载于本报告增编三(A/HRC/19/58/Add.3)。

27. 本次报告期期间，工作组重申了希望走访阿尔及利亚、布隆迪、印度、印度尼西亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、尼泊尔、尼加拉瓜、菲律宾、俄罗斯联邦、斯里兰卡、苏丹和津巴布韦的要求。

28. 为此，工作组谨提醒地指出，2004 年伊朗伊斯兰共和国曾同意工作组前往走访，后因政府要求推迟了。工作组谨提请伊朗政府确定落实这次走访的日期。

29. 本次报告期期间，工作组还要求走访白俄罗斯、克罗地亚、埃及、吉尔吉斯斯坦共和国、利比亚、黑山、塞尔维亚、南苏丹、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、塔吉克斯坦、泰国和乌兹别克斯坦。

30. 2010 年，智利政府邀请工作组 2012 年前去进行国别走访。本次报告期期间，塞尔维亚和塔吉克斯坦两国政府也邀请工作组前往两国进行走访。

31. 工作组感谢向它发出前去进行国别走访邀请的国家，并请各个收到工作组走访要求的国家对此给予回复。

E. 报告

32. 本次报告期期间，工作组在对哥伦比亚和尼泊尔进行了国别走访之后，编撰了有关建议执行情况的后续报告。这两份后续报告载于本报告增编四(A/HRC/19/58/Add.4)。

F. 声明和新闻发布

33. 2010年11月25日，工作组声明表示，欢迎第二十个国家批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》，确保了这项禁止这种罪孽深重罪行《公约》的生效。

34. 2010年12月23日，工作组声明表示欢迎《公约》生效。工作组强调《公约》生效是向正确方向迈出的崭新且重要的一步，然而，这还不够，并敦请各国竭尽全力防止并铲除罪孽深重的强迫失踪行径，并将每个被视为应对此罪行负责人绳之以法；不得采取任何恫吓或报复行为迫害，任何力促铲除这种罪恶行径的人；并采取有效措施落实了解真相、伸张正义和争取赔偿的权利。

35. 2011年3月8日——“国际妇女日”，工作组与侵害妇女暴力、其原因及后果问题特别报告员和其他九个联合国人权机制联合举行了新闻发布，敦促各国遵循其国际义务，尊重、保护并履行妇女权利。

36. 2011年5月31日在举行《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》缔约国的第一届会议和选举强迫失踪问题委员会委员之际，工作组发表声明，强调委员会和工作组将共同并存，携手遏制强迫失踪问题。

37. 2011年8月30日，工作组为纪念第一个联合国失踪人员国际日举行了新闻发布，提醒受害者包括失踪人员受害者家庭和社团他们并非孤独无援。此外，专家回顾，2012年是大会通过《保护所有人免遭受强迫失踪宣言》的二十周年，并鼓励所有各国和民间社会将《宣言》不加区别地转译成各种语言和方言，因为各方努力的出发点都是为了协助开展对《宣言》的全面宣传，最后达到制止强迫失踪现象的目的。

38. 本次报告期期间，工作组还举行了一系列涉及中国、科特迪瓦、阿拉伯利比亚民众国、苏丹、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国的新闻发布。关于上述新闻发布的情况可查阅本报告相关的国别章节(附件一)。

G. 批准《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》

39. 本次报告期期间，工作组欢迎《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》生效。

40. 工作组祝贺那些已批准了该《公约》的国家，并鼓励尚未这么做的各国批准该《公约》，从而接受委员会依据《公约》第三十一条规定受理个人案件和依据《公约》第三十二条规定受理国家申诉的主管职责。

41. 工作组再次呼吁那些尚未签署和/或批准《公约》的国家尽快签署或批准，并接受委员会按《公约》第三十一和第三十二条规定履行的主管职责。

批准《公约》的国家(截止至 2011 年 11 月 13 日)

国家	承认《失踪公约》第三十一和第三十二条规定的主管职责	
	第三十一条 (个人申诉)	第三十二条 (国家间指控)
阿尔巴尼亚	是	是
阿根廷	是	是
亚美尼亚		
比利时	是	是
多民族玻利维亚国		
巴西		
布基纳法索		
智利	是	是
古巴		
厄瓜多尔	是	是
法国	是	是
加蓬		
德国		
洪都拉斯		
伊拉克		
日本		是
哈萨克斯坦		
马里	是	是
墨西哥		
黑山	是	是
荷兰	是	是
尼日利亚		
巴拿马		
巴拉圭		
塞内加尔		
塞尔维亚	是	是
西班牙	是	是
突尼斯		
乌拉圭	是	是
赞比亚		

H. 一般性意见

42. 2011年，在工作组举行的第九十五届会议上最后敲定了关于在遭强迫失踪情形之下，作为人在法律面前得到承认权问题的一般性意见。

关于在遭受强迫失踪情形下，作为人在法律面前得到承认权问题的一般性意见

序言

作为人在法律面前得到承认的权利是一项在世界和区域各级，包括依据《世界人权宣言》第六条和《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第十六条得到广泛公认的人权(还请见，区域层级的《美洲关于人的权利和义务宣言》第十七条和《美洲人权公约》第三条和《非洲人权和人民权利宪章》第五条)。

这项权利是人权概念的核心，因为它表达的是每个人依据法律规定身为权利拥有者的权利与身份。这往往为描述为“权利拥有权”，并且会对尊重人的尊严权形成直接的影响后果。¹

工作组一贯认为强迫失踪侵犯了作为人在法律面前得到承认的权利(见，工作组的第一次报告，E/CN.4/1435, 第184段)。遵循此结论，《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪宣言》第一条和第二条阐明：

任何制造强迫失踪的行为都将失踪人员置于法律保护之外，[.....] 这种行为违背了保障包括以下权利的国际法准则：作为人在法律面前得到承认的权利[.....]

这确实与强迫失踪法律定义的要素之一，即：将失踪人员置于法律保护之外，与作为人在法律面前得到承认的权利之间有着强有力的关联关系。

参照世界和区域各级案例法近来的一些发展势态，²工作组显然认为有必要阐明其对第一条和第二条的理解，从而可协助各国以最有助益的方式运用《宣言》，保护所有遭强迫失踪的人。

因此，工作组决定发表如下一般性意见：

一般性意见

1. 强迫失踪是一种典型的侵犯作为人在法律面前得到承认权的行为。强迫失踪行为的构成要素之一是将人置于“法律保护之外”。这就意

¹ 见，《非洲人权和人民权利宪章》第五条尤其阐明，这是两项相互关联的权利。

² 见，2008年10月28日，人权事务委员会具体就 *Zohra Madoui* 诉阿尔及利亚案的《意见》，第7.7和7.8段；2009年9月22日，美洲人权法院就 *Anzualdo Castro* 诉秘鲁案下达的裁决，第90至101段。

味着，不仅否认对当事人的拘禁和/或命运与下落，而且还剥夺了此人法定的权利，将之置于法律真空之中，处于全然毫无自卫力的境况之下。

2. 强迫失踪势必形成对失踪人员法律上存在的否认，因此，阻止了他或她享有一切其他人权和自由。失踪人员至少按当初的出生登记(除非发生了被从亲生父母身边掠走，编造、隐瞒或销毁了儿童真实身份的情况)，可能保留了他或她的姓名，但是，他/她不会被在被拘留者档案中留下在册的记录；死亡登记名册也不会记录下名字。失踪人员实际上已经丧失了他或她的居所。他或她的资产在法律真空中被冻结，因为直至失踪人员活着露面，或被宣布已经死亡之前，没有任何人，甚至都没有亲属来处理遗产，他们是“不存在的人”。

3. 作为人在法律面前得到承认的权利也涉及到母亲在遭强迫失踪期间生育的孩子，因而，这些孩子出生后会非法领养。由于他们血缘身份得不到保护，这些孩子本人的身份得不到法律的承认。因此，《宣言》第二十条阐明，这种绑架行为以及篡改或隐匿可证明他们真实身份证件的行为，“当属构成性质极其严重的罪行，应受到相应程度的惩罚”。同一条款还阐明，各国“应努力寻找这些儿童并查明身份，将他们送还其出生的家庭”。

4. 即使由于失踪人员亡故，作为人在法律面前得到承认的权利业已不复存在，但失踪的影响后果可延续至他/她死亡之后，尤其会涉及到有关继承方面的各问题。此外，亦如工作组视强迫失踪作为一项持续性影响的罪行，发表的一般性意见所述，“尽管这种行为侵犯了若干权利，包括作为人在法律面前得到承认的权利，(.....)工作组认为，强迫失踪是一连串独特的协同组合行为，不是杂乱凑合的行径”，结果“即使侵害行为的某些方面有可能是在相关国家或国际文书生效之前业已发生的，甚至另有些行为仍在进行之中，只要受害者的命运和下落未得到确定，就应对这些问题举行庭审，而且不应采取零打碎敲的行动”。因此，直至结束失踪境况之前，这就是说，只要当事人的命运或下落未查实之前，就一直在侵犯作为人在法律面前得到承认权的行径。

5. 强迫失踪也势必侵犯了他人的权利，包括失踪人员亲属及其他与之相关人员的权利。由于失踪人员查找不到的状况形成的法律不确定性，阻止了家庭亲人依法行使应有的权利和义务。这种不确定性，除其他方面之外，对婚姻状况、未成年子女的监督权、家庭成员领取社会津贴权，和管理失踪人员资产权等均造成了诸多法律影响后果。

6. 工作组认为，作为人得到法律身份承认的权利，确立了国家全面承认失踪人员法律身份的义务，因此，负有尊重失踪人员亲属以及他人权利的义务。

7. 为此原因，大部分国内法律制度设立了各个体制机构，旨在处置无法确定失踪人员是否死亡的难题。有些国家允许开具“推断死亡”证明，而另有些国家则出具“宣告消失”的证明。还有一些以往曾经遭受蓄意或大规模制造强迫失踪行径蹂躏的国家，成功地推出了“由于强迫失踪原因致消失的证明”的概念(具体见工作组关于赔偿、推断死亡和开棺验尸问题的研究报告，E/CN.4/1998/43, 第9段及其后各段落)。

8. 得出上述确认的依据应采取的形式是，国家主管机构，自失踪发生以来已过了某一特定时限——不论属何种情况一律不得短于一年的期限——之后，征得所涉家庭的同意后，发布“由于强迫失踪原因致消失的通告”。

9. 这样的消失通告应允许指定失踪人员的代表负责在消失期间代表他/她行使其权利和义务、代理他/她及其亲属的利益。只要失踪人员仍未被查明，即应允许其亲属暂行管理失踪人员的资产，并领取政府通过社会津贴方式提供的应有援助。在大部分情况下，失踪人员是男性，且是赡养家庭的人，因此应为被赡养的妇女和子女提供特殊的社会支助。获得各个亲戚家庭经济上的接济，不应视之为放弃按《宣言》第十九条规定，就强迫失踪罪行所造成的伤害申索综合赔偿权的凭据。

10. 在实施因强迫失踪案情发布消失通告制度的同时，缔约国应继续调查所有的案件，确定失踪人员的命运和下落，并落实造成强迫失踪现象的责任者。这就是说，消失通告非不应中断或结束确定受害者命运和下落的调查工作，而且还应让失踪人员的亲属代表他们行使某些权利。

11. 工作组承诺履行其任务，维护和保障作为人获得承认的权利。由于国内法剥夺了对失踪人员作为人获得法律身份的承认，工作组所履行的人道主义任务应被理解为对这项权利的国际保障。

三. 强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组对各国和领土境内有关强迫或非自愿失踪问题的审查情况

43. 本报告附件一载有强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组对各国和领域境内有关强迫或非自愿失踪问题的审查情况，并按逐个国家情况分为 95 个章节。每节都概述了工作组本次报告期间在所述各国开展的活动。表格按每个国家情况分列介绍，附文详述了在各领域开展的活动。凡工作组虽就一些悬而未决案情发出了年度催问信，但却未收到政府或消息来源资料的部分，表格仅提供并引述了上次有关处置所述案情的报告。

44. 为此，附件一所载章节涉及如下诸国：阿富汗、阿尔巴尼亚、阿尔及利亚、安哥拉、阿根廷、阿塞拜疆、巴林、孟加拉国、白俄罗斯、不丹、多民族玻利维亚国、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、巴西、布隆迪、喀麦隆、乍得、智利、中国、哥

伦比亚、刚果、科特迪瓦、捷克共和国、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国、刚果民主共和国、丹麦、多米尼加共和国、厄瓜多尔、埃及、萨尔瓦多、赤道几内亚、厄立特里亚、埃塞俄比亚、法国、冈比亚、格鲁吉亚、希腊、危地马拉、几内亚、海地、洪都拉斯、印度、印度尼西亚、伊朗(伊斯兰共和国)、伊拉克、爱尔兰、以色列、意大利、日本、约旦、肯尼亚、科威特、老挝人民民主共和国、黎巴嫩、利比亚、毛里塔尼亚、墨西哥、摩洛哥、莫桑比克、缅甸、纳米比亚、尼泊尔、尼加拉瓜、巴基斯坦、秘鲁、菲律宾、俄罗斯联邦、卢旺达、沙特阿拉伯、塞尔维亚、塞舌尔、索马里、南苏丹、西班牙、斯里兰卡、苏丹、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、塔吉克斯坦、泰国、前南斯拉夫的马其顿共和国、东帝汶、多哥、突尼斯、土耳其、土库曼斯坦、乌干达、乌克兰、阿拉伯联合酋长国、美利坚合众国、乌拉圭、乌兹别克斯坦、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国、越南、也门、津巴布韦和巴勒斯坦权力机构。

四. 结论和建议

45. 2011年，工作组向25个国家政府转发了261份新举报的失踪案件。工作组就上述据称在工作组收到报告前三个月内发生的73起案件实施了紧急行动程序。本报告期间，工作组得以澄清63起强迫失踪案。

46. 工作组还有待要澄清40,000多起案件，许多是几十年前发生的案件。尽管数量巨大，未举报的案件仍是一重大问题。这种现象的发生系由种种原因，包括贫困、文盲、惧怕报复、司法疲弱无力、举报渠道无效、有罪不罚的体制化制度、语言障碍、缄口沉默风气和对民间社会工作的限制等所致。对于家庭成员和民间社会成员应提供更多的援助，以使他们能向工作组举报案件。

47. 工作组感谢一些国家给予的协作配合：这是查实全球各地失踪人员必不可缺的合作。然而，工作组仍关切，那些尚有悬而未决案件待查的82个国家中，有些国家从未回复过工作组的来文，而且有些国家回复提供信息却并不相关。工作组敦请上述国家履行《宣言》以及大会和人权理事会规定的义务。

48. 工作组确认，各国、受害者社团、诸多人权捍卫者、非政府组织、律师以及其他各位一直坚持不懈地致力于查清失踪人员命运和下落的人们，为克服在世界各地的面临极端不利境况所作的努力，并重申工作组支持遭强迫失踪的受害者及其家庭。

49. 令人不幸的是，工作组注意到仍存在着对强迫失踪受害者，包括其家庭亲属、证人和追查这些失踪案的人权捍卫者进行威胁、恫吓和报复的形态。工作组再次呼吁各国采取具体措施防止这种行径，惩处罪犯和保护从事反强迫失踪工作的人们。

50. 工作组注意到，有些国家依然令人遗憾地利用强迫失踪为应对冲突或国内动乱的手段。工作组还目睹了利用“短期失踪”手法，将受害者秘密拘禁或羁押在一个无人知晓的地点，将之置于法律保护之外，既不送交法官，也不送交其他民

事主管机构，有时甚至遭受酷刑的迫害，长达几周，甚至若干个月之后才予以释放。凡是为了应对恐怖主义、打击有组织犯罪或镇压因要求民主，争取民间言论或宗教自由合法诉求产生的纠纷，诉诸这种极为令人担忧的手段，即应被视为是强迫失踪行径，并应就此展开充分的调查、追究和惩处。

51. 今年工作组发表的一项结论性意见认定，强迫失踪系违背为作为人在法律面前得到承认权的典型侵权行径。结论阐明，强迫失踪势必会剥夺失踪人员的法律存在，并因此阻止了他或她享有一切其他的人权和自由。结论还进一步认定，各国应承认和尊重每位遭强迫失踪人员在法律面前作为人得到承认的权利，而这种承认的依据应采取“由于强迫失踪原因发布消失通告”的形式。工作组为履行其使命拟致力于维护和保障作为人得到承认的权利。鉴于失踪人员在本国境内已被剥夺了法律身份，工作组所履行的人道主义任务即应被理解为国际上对此基本权利的保障。

52. 工作组呼吁各国采取具体的立法、行政、司法或其他措施，包括设立专门的调查机构，防止并铲除强迫失踪现象。

53. 工作组提醒各国只要受害者的命运或下落未被查清，那么强迫失踪的犯罪行径就仍在延续。各国应依据各自的《刑法》采取具体措施，制定出强迫失踪自动归列为犯罪行径的定义，并使有关此类行径的现行立法符合《宣言》的规定。为此，工作组鼓励各国研读工作组国内关于强迫失踪问题刑事立法最佳做法的研究报告(A/HRC/16/48/Add.3)。

54. 工作组鼓励各国采取一切可防范强迫失踪案情的措施。这些包括：所有拘禁和监押地点均设有可查询且更新的登记册；保障亲属及律师可获得相关信息并探访所有这类拘禁地点；将被捕人员及时送交司法主管机构；并加强从事强迫失踪问题工作的各民间社会组织。

55. 工作组提醒各国依据《宣言》，国家有义务确保及时对强迫失踪案进行调查，并逮捕和起诉被控犯有上述侵权行为的被告。只有负责主管职责的民事庭才可开庭审案，并按罪行轻重程度处以相应的惩罚。工作组还提醒各国，他们有义务确保每一位强迫失踪案的知情者或案情所涉的合法权益人，都有权向独立的主管机构提出申诉，要求就他们的投诉开展及时、彻底和公正的调查。

56. 工作组自 1981 年提交了第一次报告以来即确认，了解真相为一项必然的权利。了解真相权，既是一项个人权利，也是一项集体权利：每位受害者都有权知道对他或她造成伤害行为的真相，然而，同时真相也应告知社会民众，以防止再发生此类的侵权行为。

57. 工作组提醒各国注意《宣言》第十八条以及工作组有关该条的一般性意见，据此，凡犯有或被控犯有强迫失踪行径的人，一律不得凭借任何特赦法或类似措施，在任何刑事诉讼或制裁方面得到可能的宽恕。

58. 工作组鼓励各国适用涵盖面最全的“受害者”定义，对受害者一概不作直接还是间接受害的区分。

59. 工作组强调了解真相权包括当强迫失踪人员被查明已经死亡时，受害者家庭亲属有权要求将亲人的遗体交还给他们。受害者的遗体应通过 DNA 检验比对应后，得到确凿无误，毫无争议的认定。各国应采取适当步骤，投入各自现有的最大程度资源，包括通过寻求国际援助和合作，运用法医专门知识和科学手法鉴定识别。

60. 工作组提醒地指出其关于《宣言》第十九条所有强迫失踪行为受害者，包括家庭亲属争取获得补救和综合赔偿，包含尽可能获得全面复原权利问题的一般性意见。各国应采取立法及其他措施致使受害者能够，且一旦受害者已亡故，则可由眷属提出索赔的要求。

61. 工作组注意到，和解的重要意义是落实了解真相权、伸张正义权和申索赔偿权的综合程序符合逻辑的延续进程。这就必须立足于民间社会，特别是受害者社团举行磋商的原则，而牺牲遭强迫失踪受害者伸张正义和获得赔偿权，则不可能实现和解。

62. 由于强迫失踪造成的经济、社会和心理层面的后果，对妇女形成的所涉危害尤其深重，往往承受的打击最重。若妇女沦为失踪受害者，她们尤其易遭性和其他形式的暴力侵害。此外，由于妇女往往为查找其家庭亲人站在四处挣扎诉求的前列，她们会遭到恫吓、迫害和报复。

63. 工作组注意到，儿童也是失踪案的受害者。儿童的失踪、儿童本人被非法掠走，以及因失踪丧失双亲中的一方，均是严重侵犯儿童权利的行为。

64. 国别走访是工作组履行任务的一个组成部分。国别走访可让工作组以国别为重点解决强迫失踪问题的做法，协助各国减少执行《宣言》的障碍，并确保与受害者家庭亲属的直接联系。然而，工作组虽对有一些国家提出过邀请工作组前往走访的要求，然而，却迟迟未得到邀请。另有一些国家虽发出了正式邀请和/或确认了邀请，但却一直未商定具体走访日期。因此，工作组吁请对所有就走访要求尚待作出答复的国家和那些业已同意走访要求的国家，尽快就具体走访日期作出答复。

65. 工作组再次吁请尚未签署和/或批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》的各国政府，尽快予以签署或批准，并接受本委员会依据《公约》第三十一条规定受理个人案件和根据第三十二条受理国家间申诉的主管职责。

66. 工作组欢迎联合国宣布 8 月 30 日为“强迫失踪受害者国际日”。工作组进一步注意到，2012 年是大会通过《保护所有人免遭受强迫失踪宣言》二十周年，并鼓励所有各国不分语言，还是方言，翻译《宣言》，因为所有努力均服务于协助开展全球宣传《宣言》的目的，最终达到防止强迫失踪案的目标。

67. 工作组感谢阿根廷和法国政府提供财力和人力资源的援助，从而让工作组得以加强支助工作。工作组提醒地指出，联合国常规预算可为之拨出的款额有限，并呼吁加强援助以使工作组能完成其任务。

Annexes

Annex I

Information concerning enforced or involuntary disappearances in various States and territories reviewed by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Afghanistan

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
3	0	0	0	0	3

Number of cases on which the Government has replied	Multiple replies on some cases	Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)
0	N/A	0

<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

1. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Albania

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
1	0	0	0	0	1

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0	N/A		0
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

2. The outstanding case was retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in A/HRC/13/31.

Algeria

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 37</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
2,923	0	37	0	0	2,960

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
11		No	0
<i>Urgent Appeals</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	Yes	<i>Invitation extended</i>	Yes ^a

Standard procedure

3. The Working Group transmitted 37 newly-reported cases to the Government concerning Messrs. **Mourad Abbas; Abdelkader Abdelaziz; Amor Achouche; Ali Akchiche; Nourredine Alioua; Zoubir Ayachia; Said Bekkouche; Mohamed Benfrih; Ali Benkedideh; Larbi Bernia; Tahar Bezir; Abdelhamid Bezziche; Ali Bouafia; Abdessalem Bouakez; Kamel Bouakicha; Taher Bouhaouia; Ammar Belahouene; Ahmed Belaiboud; Ahcene Belhimeur; Kamel Belhimeur; Mohamed Belmili; Hocine Benabdelloua; Rabah Benabdelloua; Fodil Benbekhma; Hocine Benbekhma; Nouari**

^a See paragraph 9.

Benbekhma; Ferhat Bouamili; Kamel Bouaou; Achour Bouatrous; Kamel Bouatrous; Rabah Bouatrous; Abdelaziz Bouachekaif; and Smail Bouchekaif. The majority of these persons allegedly disappeared between 1994 and 1995, in Jijel. Most disappearances are attributed to the military and the National Gendarmerie.

Information from the Government

4. The Government transmitted three communications dated 1 December 2010, and 29 March and 4 November 2011. The first includes a reply to a prompt intervention letter sent on 24 August 2010. In the second communication, the Government provided information on 11 outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification. The third one was handed to the Working Group during its ninety-fifth session and was connected to outstanding cases. The information could not be processed in time for inclusion in the present report.

Information from sources

5. Information was received from sources concerning 12 outstanding cases.

Prompt intervention

6. On 1 December 2010, the Government replied to a prompt intervention letter sent jointly with three other Special Procedures mechanisms on 24 August 2010, concerning reports of a prohibition imposed on mothers of disappeared persons to assemble peacefully on 4, 11 and 18 August 2010, and the alleged repression suffered by the mothers and others demonstrating on 11 August 2010. In its communication, the Government indicated that during the gathering of 11 August 2010, four aggressive individuals were arrested by the police for usual checks without using violence. The Government stressed that Security Services have not, at any moment, repressed the gatherings of the mothers of the disappeared and that the intervention of the police officers was limited to the application of legal means in their capacity as public forces vested with the mission to restore order in the framework of the legislation in force. The Government indicated that it has discharged its obligations with a certain firmness, but with much skill and tact in particular regarding women and elderly people.

7. The Government highlighted that the control of the demonstration was not handled by the Republican Security Unit, equipped for this kind of interventions, but by the public security services, including many female officers, thus ensuring a soft approach towards the demonstrators. The Government added that no complaint was submitted by the demonstrators and that nobody required medical assistance. In addition, the Government stressed that the people submitting the allegations, of the pseudo association “SOS Disparus”, entity with no legal status, aim at harming the reputation of the security services and try to foster their “cause”, in decline after the enactment of the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation.

8. Finally, the Government highlighted that the legal basis to prohibit the gatherings of the families of the disappeared in front of the offices of the National Human Rights Commission is based on the law 91-19, of 2 December 1991, relating to public meetings and demonstrations, in particular its article 19, that stipulates that “Every demonstration carried out without prior declaration ... is considered an illegal gathering (atroupement).”

Request for a visit

9. On 25 August 2000, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to Algeria. A reminder was sent on 21 October 2010. On 12 November 2010, the Government informed the Working Group that it would not be in a position to forward all

supporting documents which had been requested concerning outstanding cases; however, the Government proposed that the Working Group travel to Algiers to consult the above-mentioned documents and meet with the families of those allegedly disappeared but found alive. On 23 May 2011, the Working Group replied to this communication indicating to the Government that it would prefer to carry out a visit to the country in conformity with its usual practice.

Meetings

10. Representatives of the Government of Algeria met with the Working Group at its ninety-fifth session.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

11. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 2,987 cases to the Government; of those, 18 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, nine cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 2,960 remain outstanding.

Observations

12. The Working Group thanks the Government of Algeria for its cooperation. It reminds the Government of its obligations under the Declaration towards the families of the disappeared and in particular of article 13.3 of the Declaration, according to which States must take steps to ensure that persons involved in investigations of cases of enforced disappearance, including the complainant, counsel, witnesses and those conducting the investigation, are protected against ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisal.

Angola

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>	
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	<i>Discontinued cases</i>	
3	0	0	0	0	3	0
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>			<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
3	No			0		
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>	
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>		<i>N/A</i>	

Information from the Government

13. The Government transmitted one communication dated 23 March 2011, concerning all outstanding cases.

Information from sources

14. Information was received from the source of all outstanding cases.

Discontinuation

15. The Working Group has decided, exceptionally and in accordance with its methods of work, to discontinue the consideration of the three outstanding cases. These cases can be reopened at any time.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

16. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 10 cases to the Government; of those, seven cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source and three have been discontinued.

Argentina*

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 3</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
3,288	0	0	3	0	3,285
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
14			No		12
<i>Urgent appeals</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

Information from the Government

17. On 14 April 2010, the Government transmitted a communication referring to eight outstanding cases which could not be translated in time for inclusion in the 2010 annual report (A/HRC/16/48). On the basis of this information, the Working Group decided at its ninety-fourth session to apply the six-month rule to those eight cases.

* In accordance with the practice of the Working Group, Ariel Dulitzky did not participate in the decisions relating to this section of the report.

18. In the same communication, the Government submitted a comprehensive report on the actions taken to promote and protect human rights, with particular reference to clarification of cases of enforced disappearances. The Government highlighted that the measures taken to clarify cases of enforced disappearances are not isolated measures, but instead part of a comprehensive policy to recover historical memory, seek the truth and obtain justice, which is being implemented by the legislative, judicial and executive branches of Government. In this respect, it described in detail the activities of these three branches of the Government. Moreover, it also reported on the restitution of grandchildren in the context of its work with the NGO Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo and the National Commission for the Right to Identity.

19. On 4 November 2010, the Government transmitted a communication referring to six outstanding cases which could not be translated in time for inclusion in report A/HRC/16/48. On the basis of this information, the Working Group decided at its ninety-fourth session to apply the six-month rule to those six cases.

20. During the reporting period, the Government transmitted one communication dated 7 July 2011. This communication could not be translated in time for inclusion in the present report.

Information from sources

21. Information was received from sources concerning five outstanding cases. For two cases, the sources confirmed the information provided by the Government leading to their clarification.

Clarification

22. On the basis of the information provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify three cases; two following the confirmation by the source, and the third following the expiration of the period prescribed by the six-month rule.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

23. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 3,449 cases to the Government; of those, 52 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 110 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, two cases were found to be duplications and were therefore deleted, and 3,285 remain outstanding.

Azerbaijan

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
<i>N/A</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>Yes (2009)</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Information from the Government

24. On 2 September 2011, the Government transmitted a communication dated 25 August 2009, which was not recorded in the 2009 annual report (A/HRC/13/31), replying to a general allegation transmitted on 15 May 2009, concerning the alleged involvement of the Government of Azerbaijan in a practice of renditions and secret detention (A/HRC/13/31, paragraphs 70 and 71).

General allegations

Reply from the Government

25. On 2 September 2011, the Working Group received a response from the Government to the general allegation stating that it was not involved in the practice of renditions and secret detention allegedly operated by the United States on its territory. The Government stated that the general allegation contained no proof of such cases and that should such cases be reported to it, it would investigate them.

26. The Government recalled that it is a democratic republic guided by international human rights law and that the individual right to freedom is enshrined in its Constitution.

27. The Government also indicated that the principle of the presumption of innocence, the guarantee to an effective judicial remedy and the right to a fair trial at all stages of the criminal proceedings were guaranteed by a series of legal provisions.

28. In addition, the Government reported that the inspection on the control over the execution of punishments was set up to ensure an independent investigation of appeals. The Government also reported that a Public Committee consisting of representatives of authoritative non-governmental human rights organisations was set up under the Ministry of Justice to monitor the situation of detainees.

29. Furthermore, the Government stated that the Commissioner for Human Rights considers complaints formulated by citizens, stateless persons and foreigners in connection to human rights violations.

Observations

30. The Working Group recalls article 13.1, which states that whenever “there are reasonable grounds to believe that an enforced disappearance has been committed, the State shall promptly refer the matter to that authority for such an investigation, even if there has been no formal complaint. No measure shall be taken to curtail or impede the investigation.”

Bahrain

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 2		Cases clarified during the period under review: 2		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
1	2	0	0	2	1
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
3		Yes		0	
Urgent Appeals		Yes (3)	Government response		Yes (3)
General allegation		N/A	Government response		N/A
Prompt intervention letter		N/A	Government response		N/A
Working Group request for a visit		N/A	Invitation extended		N/A

Urgent actions

31. The Working Group transmitted two cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government. The cases concerned Messrs. **Jawad Fairouz Ghuloom** and **Matar Ebrahim Matar**, who were allegedly arrested on 2 May 2011 by people believed to be State agents at their homes located in Hamad town and Al Daih village, respectively.

Urgent Appeals

32. The Working Group transmitted three communications under its urgent appeal procedure.

33. The first communication, transmitted on 22 March 2011, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, concerned Messrs. **Abduljalil Al Singace** and **Hassan Mushaima**, who were allegedly arrested by Bahraini security forces on 17 March 2011. The arrest allegedly took place during a security operation with the alleged objective of removing protesters from Pearl Roundabout.

34. On 26 April 2011, the Government replied to this urgent appeal. It noted that the whereabouts of the arrested persons are not unknown, as alleged, nor that they were subjected to arbitrary detention. The State noted that they were arrested by competent authorities for having committed prosecutable offences and they enjoyed all guarantees accorded to accused persons.

35. The second communication, transmitted on 12 April 2011, jointly with two other special procedures mechanisms, concerned Messrs. **Abdulhadi Alkhawaja**, **Wafi Almajid** and **Hussein Ahmed**, who were allegedly arrested by a group of masked police officers on 9 April 2011.

36. On 7 June 2011, the Government replied to this urgent appeal. In this communication, the Government stated that Abdulhadi Alkhawaja was arrested and questioned about a series of charges brought against him including, *inter alia*, knowingly becoming a member of a terrorist group; attempting with the help of others to overthrow the

monarchy and change the State Constitution; promoting political change in Bahrain through the use of force; and taking part in and inviting others to join unauthorized rallies. The Government also indicated that Mr. Alkhawaja was referred to the National Safety Court of First Instance, where his arraignment took place. This instance complied with international human rights standards and provided the guarantees afforded by law to the accused, including the right to contact his family and his lawyer, and the right to inform his family of his whereabouts and of the measures taken in his regard. Finally, the Government indicated that Messrs. Wafi Almajid and Hussein Ahmed were arrested but not accused of the same offences as Mr. Abdulhadi Alkhawaja.

37. The third communication, transmitted on 21 April 2011, jointly with two other special procedures mechanisms, concerned Mr. **Mohammed Al-Tajir**, a prominent human rights lawyer, who was allegedly arrested by a group of masked and plain-clothed security officers on 15 April 2011, and then taken to an undisclosed location.

38. On 8 June 2011, the Government replied to this urgent appeal. In this communication, the Government stated that Mr. Muhammad Al-Tajir was arrested further to orders issued by the competent authority and that his arrest and detention were conducted in line with the laws in force in Bahrain, all legal safeguards were guaranteed and Mr. Al-Tajir was permitted to contact his family.

Information from the Government

39. On 3 November 2010, the Government transmitted a communication regarding one outstanding case, which could not be translated in time for inclusion in report A/HRC/16/48. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of this case.

40. During the reporting period the Government transmitted five communications.

41. The first communication dated 15 November 2010, concerned one outstanding case. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of this case.

42. In the second, third and fourth communications, dated 26 April 2011, 7 and 8 June 2011, the Government replied to the urgent appeals transmitted on 22 March, 12 April and 21 April 2011, respectively.

43. In the fifth communication, dated 8 June 2011, the Government provided information on two outstanding cases which was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification. However, the cases were later clarified by the sources.

Information from sources

44. Information was received from sources concerning two outstanding cases. As a result, these two cases were clarified.

Clarification

45. Following the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify two cases.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

46. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted five cases to the Government; of those, four cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source and one case remains outstanding.

Observations

47. While the Working Group thanks the Government for its cooperation by replying to all the communications it received, it is concerned at the number of urgent appeals and urgent actions transmitted during the reporting period and that “accurate information on the detention of” a number of “persons and their place or places of detention” was allegedly not “made promptly available to their family members, their counsel or to any other persons having a legitimate interest in the information”, as required by article 10.2 of the Declaration.

48. The Working Group would also like to recall article 7 of the Declaration, which states that “No circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances”.

Bangladesh

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 2</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
4	2	0	0	0	6
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
0			N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	Yes		<i>Government response</i>	No	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

Urgent actions

49. The Working Group transmitted two cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government.

50. The first case concerned Mr. **Rajkumar Sanayaima Rajkumar**, who was allegedly abducted by a combined operation of the Indian intelligence agency “RAW” (Research and Analysis Wing) and the Bangladesh intelligence agency from Lalmatia, area of Dhaka, under Mohammadpur Police Station, on 29 September 2010. In accordance with the Working Group’s usual practice, the Government of India received a copy of the case. The Government of Bangladesh acknowledged receipt of this case.

51. The second case concerned Mr. **Mohammad Rafiqul Islam**, who was allegedly abducted in Dhaka on 15 February 2011, by agents of the “Rapid Action Battalion”. The Government acknowledged receipt of this case.

General allegations

Summary of the general allegation

52. Information was submitted by sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Bangladesh. This information was transmitted to the Government on 4 May 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-third session.

53. Sources informed the Working Group that enforced disappearance is frequently being used as a tool by the country's law-enforcement agencies, paramilitary and armed forces to detain and even extra-judicially execute individuals. According to sources, enforced disappeared persons were abducted by plain-clothed armed men, who introduced themselves as officers of the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB). They were handcuffed and blindfolded and taken into the RAB's custody and detained for several months in unknown locations without any contact. During detention, they were reportedly regularly tortured. The Working Group was also informed that the victims were detained for four to eight months without any record being kept by any of the country's institutions.

54. It was also reported, that after prolonged detention, the disappeared were driven a few hundred miles away from their place of detention and dropped off blindfolded at night in isolated rural areas. The persons were then arrested by the local police, who informed the relatives to fetch them. The sources further indicated that, during their disappearance, the victims were subjected to serious intimidation by the Rapid Action Battalion's officers, including being subjected to death threats.

55. The Working Group was also informed that relatives of the disappeared are prevented from exercising their right to register a complaint regarding the alleged abductions. Cases will not be registered after it is reported to the authorities that the abductors introduce themselves as officers of the RAB. There has not been a single recorded instance in which the perpetrators of the abductions and disappearances have shown specific documents or warrants issued by courts or referring to particular criminal cases against the abducted person.

56. The Government acknowledged receipt of the general allegation. However, no response regarding its content has been received during the reporting period.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

57. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted seven cases to the Government; of those, one case has been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and six remain outstanding.

Observations

58. The Working Group is concerned that it sent two urgent actions and received allegations that enforced disappearances are being used by law enforcement officers, paramilitary agents and armed forces. The Working Group regrets that no information has been received from the Government in connection with the general allegation and calls on the Government to cooperate in accordance with relevant Human Rights Council resolutions.

Belarus

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
3	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
3		Yes		0	
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>No</i>	

Information from the Government

59. The Working Group received two communications from the Government dated 9 June and 11 October 2011, regarding three outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

Information from sources

60. Information was received from sources concerning one outstanding case.

Request for a visit

61. On 30 June 2011, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. No response has been received from the Government.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

62. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted three cases to the Government; all remain outstanding.

Observations

63. In light of the responses received from the Government, according to which investigations on all outstanding cases have been extended twice during the reporting period, the Working Group reminds the Government of its obligations under the Declaration to conduct thorough and impartial investigations “for as long as the fate of the victim of enforced disappearance remains unclarified” (article 13.6) and to ensure that statutes of limitations, where they exist, relating to acts of enforced disappearance are substantial and commensurate with the extreme seriousness of the offence (article 17.3).

Bhutan

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
5	0	0	0	0	5
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent Appeal		N/A		Government response	
General allegation		N/A		Government response	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended	

64. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in A/HRC/4/41.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
28	0	0	0	0	28
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent Appeal		N/A		Government response	
General allegation		N/A		Government response	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended	

65. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
N/A		N/A		N/A	
Urgent Appeal		N/A		Government response	
General allegation		Yes (2009/2011)		Government response	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended	

Information from the Government

66. In a communication dated 2 September 2011, the Government transmitted information concerning the actions undertaken with regard to the recommendations made by the Working Group after its visit to the country in June 2010.

General allegations

Summary of the general allegation

67. Information was submitted by sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This information was transmitted to the Government on 4 May 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-third session.

68. It was reported that among the gravest violations of human rights and serious breaches of international humanitarian law that occurred during the armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the massacre of "Korićanskestijene" took place on 21 August 1992, during which between 150 and 200 men were extra-judicially executed.

69. According to the sources, over the years, exhumations have been carried out at Korićanskestijene in order to locate, identify and return the mortal remains of the victims to their families. It is reported that the authorities have failed to clarify the fate and whereabouts of all the victims and, in the most likely event of their death, to exhume, locate, identify and return the remains to the families, as well as to judge and sanction those responsible for these crimes.

* In accordance with the practice of the Working Group, Jasminka Dzumhur did not participate in the decisions relating to this section of the report.

70. On 31 March 2009, the trial against Mr. Zoran Babić, Mr. Milorad Radaković, Mr. Milorad Škrbić, Mr. Dušan Janković and Mr. Željko Stojnić (known as Case Babić et al., No.X-KR-08/549) commenced before the Trial Chamber of the War Crimes Section of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Court. The accused were indicted in relation to the Korićanskestijene massacre and formally charged with crimes against humanity pursuant to article 172 of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

71. Allegedly, on 29 May 2008, Mr. Dušan Janković was arrested in Prijedor and placed in pre-trial detention. However, on 11 November 2009, he obtained the conditional release pending trial, notwithstanding that representatives of relatives of the victims of the Korićanskestijene massacre had repeatedly pointed out that there was a risk of flight. Mr. Dušan Janković was sentenced in his capacity as Commander of the Police Station in Prijedor and found guilty of crimes against humanity. However, he failed to appear in court when the verdict was delivered. Since then, he is nowhere to be found and has been officially declared at large.

72. It is argued that the escape of Mr. Dušan Janković could easily have been avoided had the necessary precautionary measures been put in place by the competent authorities. Further, it is alleged that this situation is not an isolated incident, but rather seems to be part of a common practice. There is concern that the authorities fail to ensure that persons indicted or convicted for, crimes against humanity or war crimes do not flee from custody.

73. No response was received from the Government during the reporting period regarding this general allegation.

Observations

74. The Working Group thanks the Government for its report on the implementation of the recommendations made after its visit to the country in 2010, and hopes to continue with the cooperation to address all the recommendations. The Working Group looks forward to work on a follow-up report.

75. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to its general allegation sent on 15 May 2009, concerning the Government's alleged involvement in a practice of renditions and secret detention (A/HRC/13/31, par. 103-5), notwithstanding a reminder sent on 26 August 2011. The Working Group also regrets that no response has been received to the general allegation transmitted on 4 May 2011.

Brazil

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
13	0	0	0	0	13
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
0			N/A		

<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

76. All outstanding cases were retransmitted. On 3 May 2011, the Permanent Mission of Brazil acknowledged receipt of the letter retransmitting the cases and informed that the request for information contained therein was forwarded to the Government in Brasilia. Regrettably, no further information has been received from the Government. A summary in the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Burundi

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
52	0	0	0	0	52

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>
0		<i>N/A</i>

<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>No</i>

77. All outstanding cases were transmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Request for a visit

78. On 27 May 2009, the Working Group requested an invitation to visit the country. A reminder letter was sent on 18 August 2011. However, no reply has been received.

Cameroon

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
14	0	0	0	0	14
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

79. All outstanding cases were transmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Chad

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 7		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
30	0	0	0	7	23
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

80. All outstanding cases were transmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Information from sources

81. Information was received from sources concerning seven outstanding cases, which led to their clarification.

Clarification

82. Following the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify seven cases.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

83. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 34 cases to the Government; of those, eight cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, three cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 23 remain outstanding.

Chile

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
806	0	0	0	0	806
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
N/A		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes (2010)</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>Yes</i>	

Information from the Government

84. The Government transmitted two communications dated 21 June and 15 August 2011, concerning outstanding cases. Regrettably, these communications could not be processed in time for inclusion in the present report.

Request for a visit

85. On 18 August 2010, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. On 30 September 2010, the Government invited the Working Group to undertake a mission in 2012.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

86. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 908 cases to the Government; of those, 23 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 78 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, one case was found to be a duplication and was therefore deleted, and 806 remain outstanding.

Observations

87. The Working Group thanks the Government for having extended an invitation to visit the country in 2012.

88. The Working Group also thanks the Government for having provided information on its outstanding cases. It looks forward to processing this information and sharing it with the sources.

China

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 2</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
29	2	0	0	1	30
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
4			Yes		0
<i>Urgent appeals</i>	<i>Yes (7)</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>Yes (1)</i>	
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>Yes (2009, 2011)</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>No</i>	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>	

Urgent actions

89. The Working Group transmitted two cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government. The first case concerned Ms. **Mao Hengfeng**, a well know human rights defender who was allegedly abducted by Shanghai and Anhui police officers on 24 February 2011 from her home in Yangpu District, Shanghai. The second case concerned Mr. **Ershidin Israel** who, on 30 May 2011, allegedly disappeared after being extradited from Kazakhstan to China. Mr. Israel was the subject of an urgent appeal previously transmitted to the Government.

Urgent Appeals

90. The Working Group transmitted seven communications under its urgent appeal procedure.

91. The first communication was transmitted on 2 March 2011, jointly with five other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned an alleged pattern of arrests, detentions, enforced disappearances and intimidations of human rights defenders and lawyers across the country following calls for protests inspired by the so-called “Jasmine Revolution”. Reportedly, Messrs. **Gu Chuan, Qi Zhiyong, Li Hai, Ran Yunfei, Huang Yanming, Tang Jingling** and **Ye Du, Yao Lifa, Chen Zhonghe, Xiao Shichang, Zhang Junjie, Tang Jitian, Teng Biao** and **Jiang Tianyong** were allegedly detained by the police between 12 and 20 February 2011.

92. The second communication was transmitted on 11 May 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, concerning **Mr. Sun Desheng, Ms. Li Tiantian, Ms. Mao Hengeng, Mr. Liu Dejun, Mr. Zhu Yufu, Mr. Zhou Li, Mr. Ai Weiwei, Mr. Wen Tao, Mr. Hu Mingfen, Mr. Zhang Jinsong, Mr. Liu Zhenggang, Mr. Zhang Yongpan, Mr. Zhang Jialong, Mr. Zhang Haibo, Mr. Ceng Renguang, Mr. Lan Ruoyu, Mr. Yuan Xinting, Mr. Ma He** (also known as Kucun Jiasha), **Mr. Wei Shuishan, Mr. Zhang Halbo, Mr. Li Yu, Mr. Hu Di, and Mr. Liu Zhengqing**, who were allegedly arrested by the police between 15 February and 14 April. In this communication it was acknowledged that Messrs. **Gu Chuan, Teng Biao, Tang Jitian** and **Jiang Tianyong**, some of the subjects of the urgent appeal sent on 2 March 2011, were released.

93. On 14 July 2011, the Government replied: “In regard to the Urgent Appeal letter dated May 11, 2011 of the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and Expression, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment [UA G/SO 218/2 G/SO 217/1 G/SO 214 (67-17) G/SO 214 (138-9) G/SO 214 (53-24) CHN 13/2011], the Chinese Government hereby gives the following reply after a careful investigation into the circumstances of the letter was carried out: Mr. Zhu Yufu, male, from China Zhejiang Province, Dongyang city. Mr. Zhu was detained according to law on March 5 2011 on charges of subversion of state power by the Zhejiang province police department. The investigative organ approved his arrest on April 11. Mr. Zhu’s case is currently under further investigation. Mr. Yuan Xinting, male, native of Sichuan, China. Mr. Yuan was put under home confinement on charges of subversion of state power by the Guanzhou police department. Mr. Yuan’s case is currently under further investigation. The Chinese public security organ has not undertaken any coercive measures towards any the following individuals: Mr. Li Hai, (male, from Beijing, China), Mr. Qi Zhiyong, (male, from Beijing, China), Mr. Huan Yanming, (male, from Guiyang, Guizhou province, China), Mr. Yao Lifa, (male, from Hubei province, China), Ms. Li Tiantian, (female, Urumqi, Xinjiang province, China) Mr. Liu Dejun, (male, from Xiangfan, Hubei province, China), Mr. Wei Shuishan, (male, from Meikou, Sichuan province, China), Mr. Li Yu, (male, from Deyang, Sichuan province, China). The Chinese Government will carry out further investigation into the cases of the other individuals mentioned in the Urgent Appeal letter. The Chinese Government respectfully requests that the full text of the above be recorded in the relevant UN documents.”

94. The third communication was transmitted on 23 May 2011, and concerned a group of approximately **300 monks of the Ngaba Kirti Monastery**, located in Ngaba County, Sichuan, who on the night of 21 April 2011, were allegedly arrested and taken to unknown destinations in ten military trucks by agents from the People’s Armed Police, Public Security Bureau and People’s Liberation Army.

95. The fourth communication was transmitted on 28 July 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned the situation in Kardze County, Sichuan Province, and the arrest and detention of 54 individuals, between June and July 2011,

reportedly in order to suppress the protests comprising mainly nuns and monks calling for “freedom of religion in Tibet”. In this regard, it was alleged that the fate and whereabouts of the following 47 individuals were unknown: Mr. **Tsewang Tashi**; Mr. **Gyurmey Sonam**; Mr. **Oser Phuntsog**; Ms. **Tseyang**; Ms. **Ringa** (Rinchen Choetso); Ms. **Jampa Lhatso**; Mr. **Gowang** (Goyang); Ms. **Tsewang Dolma**; Ms. **Dega**; Mr. **Pema Tsering**; Mr. **Passang Rinchen**; Ms. **Yeshi Lhatso**; Ms. **Tenzin Lhatso**; Ms. **Tashi Choedon**; Ms. **Ngawang Lhamo**; Ms. **Jampa Choedon**; Ms. **Sheh Lhamo**; Ms. **Yanchen** (Tashi Tsetso); Mr. **Ngawang Lobsang**; Mr. **Richen Gyatso**; Mr. **Lama Tsering**; Ms. **Lobsang Yangtso**; Ms. **Lobsang Khando**; Ms. **Thinley Dolma**; Ms. **Choenyi Lhamo**; Ms. **Jamtuk Dolma**; Ms. **Dolma Palmo**; Ms. **Choesang**; Ms. **Peltuk**; **Phurga**; Mr. **Lobyang**; Ms. **Chunyi Lhamo**; **Palmo**; **Dewang**; Ms. **Dekyi Lhamo**; Ms. **Kunga Choezom**; **Karma Yeshi**; Mr. **Karma Samten**; Mr. **Jigtak**; Mr. **Sherab**; Mr. **Gaya Tashi**; Mr. **Urgen Samten**; Mr. **Karma Soepa**; Mr. **Karma Monlam**; Mr. **Dosam**; Mr. **Dorgay**; and Mr. **Ngawang Phuntsok**.

96. The fifth communication was transmitted on 29 July 2011, jointly with other two special procedures mechanisms, and concerned Messrs. **Ershidin Israel**, **Shemshiden Israel**, **Abdusalam Nasir**, and **Abdukerin Dihan**. According to the source, on 30 May 2011, Mr. Ershidin Israel was allegedly extradited to China without his family and lawyers being informed and, on 14 June 2011, Chinese authorities allegedly confirmed that Mr. Ershidin Israel was in their custody but, reportedly, they failed to disclose his whereabouts. It was also reported that on 9 June 2011, Messrs. Abdusalam Nasir and Abdukerin Dihan were arrested by security forces in Suydung, Gulja district, and that, on 13 June 2011, Mr. Shemshiden Israel, one of Mr. Ershidin Israel’s brothers, was arrested by security forces in Urumqi. The Working Group later transmitted the allegations concerning Mr. **Ershidin Israel** as an urgent action.

97. The sixth communication was transmitted on 30 August 2011, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned the Buddhist monk Mr. **Jigme Guri** (also known as Akhu Jigme and Lama Jigme), who was allegedly arrested by police and security forces on 20 August 2011, in the hotel “Z-hong Yan” in Hezou, Kanlho prefecture.

98. The seventh communication was transmitted on 6 October 2011, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned the alleged continued harassment and repression of the monastic community in and around the Ngaba Kirti Monastery and the self-immolation of two young monks, **Mr. Lobsang Kalsang Harutsang** and **Mr. Lobsang Kunchok**, on 26 September 2011. Reportedly, Chinese security forces and the police extinguished the fire and the two monks were taken away to an unknown location. It has also been alleged that one monk has died following the self-immolation.

General allegations

Summary of the general allegation

99. Information was submitted from sources concerning reported obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in the People’s Republic of China. This information was transmitted to the Government on 21 September 2011, after the Working Group’s ninety-fourth session.

100. Sources reported that proposed revisions to the Criminal Procedure Law will legalise enforced disappearances in the country. It was reported that the draft law, if enacted, would allow State organs, when they suspect someone of involvement in terrorism, state security, or major corruption, to detain this person in an ad hoc location of their choice for up to six months and keep this detention secret should they argue that notifying relatives might “impede” the investigations.

101. It was further reported that the authority nominally in charge of controlling the application of this measure is inadequate, as the controlling authority—“the immediately superior level of the People’s Procuratorate or the public security organ”—is the same as the one that imposes the measure, only one hierarchical level up. Further, it was reported that in cases of corruption – they are investigated by the Procuratorate, not by the Public Security Bureau and thus the Procuratorate would therefore be in the position of supervising itself. It was further alleged that the Communist Party’s Political and Legal Committees are in charge of “coordinating” (xietiao) the activities of the Public Security Bureau, the Procuratorate, and the Courts and that these Committees are generally headed by the head of the Public Security Bureau and handle all politically sensitive cases. It was reported therefore that in practice a decision to put someone in secret detention would have been taken by the Political and Legal Committee, with the Public Security Bureau as the implementer and the Procuratorate and the Courts assisting their work, not controlling it.

102. It was further reported that there are no meaningful relief procedures for the duration of the secret detention as a suspect detained in a place unknown to him/her and without the possibility of communicating with anyone else besides the person’s captors. Thus the person would be unable to contest his/her detention.

103. It was also alleged that the risk of torture and ill-treatment would be considerably heightened if the law was enacted as permitting such detentions for up to six months in secret locations outside of any regulatory system is likely to lead to widespread abuses. It was also reported that there is a high risk of law enforcement agencies abusing the measure, if it comes into force, given the current practice of detaining critics and dissidents, including a number of lawyers, in secret locations. It is feared that law enforcement agencies might be tempted to use this measure in ordinary criminal cases to circumvent the more onerous procedural requirements mandated by the ordinary law.

104. No response was received from the Government regarding this general allegation during the reporting period.

Information from the Government

105. The Government transmitted a communication on 4 September 2009, which could not be translated in time for inclusion in the 2009 and 2010 annual reports (A/HRC/13/31 and A/HRC/16/48). It concerned two outstanding cases and the information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to their clarification. Its content is as follows: “Receipt is hereby acknowledged of communication No. G/SO 271 CHINA from the Chair of the United Nations Human Rights Council’s Working Group on Enforced Disappearances. The Chinese Government has carefully looked into the matter referred to in the communication and wishes to make the following reply: 1. Concerning Gao Zhisheng. Gao Zhisheng is an ethnic Han male born on 20 April 1964; he is originally from Shaanxi. On 15 August 2006, Gao Zhisheng was placed in criminal detention by the public security authorities on suspicion of the crime of subverting State power, and on 21 September of that year he was arrested by order of the procuratorial authorities. On 22 December 2006, the Beijing First Intermediate People’s Court sentenced Gao, taking into account his meritorious service, to three years’ imprisonment and five years’ probation, and to one year’s deprivation of his political rights. Gao served his sentence and is now on probation in Beijing; when necessary, he occasionally stays at another location. For example, at the end of June 2009 he went to his family home in Shaanxi to pay his respects to deceased family members. 2. Concerning Choekyi Nyima. Since the reign of the Qianlong emperor during the Qing Dynasty in the eighteenth century, the entire process relating to the search for and determination of the Dalai Lama and the child reincarnation of the Panchen Lama as well as the sitting-in-bed ceremony of the latter has required the transmission of a detailed report by the local Tibetan government to the central Government, with authority for the final

determination regarding the child reincarnation concentrated in the central Government. The drawing of lots from a golden urn has likewise become a historically established practice since that time. The Dalai Lama's disregard for a historically established practice, his flouting of a religious ritual and his arrogating to himself the recognition of the so-called reincarnated Panchen Lama are illegal and devoid of any effect. They also show extreme disrespect for the Dalai Lama's historic lineage. Choekyi Nyima, who, according to the foreign media is just an average Chinese boy belonging to the Tibetan ethnic minority, is in excellent health. China is a country governed by the rule of law, and citizens' legitimate rights are protected by national legislation; Choekyi Nyima has not been placed under "house arrest". He and his family are currently leading normal lives in Tibet, and he is receiving an excellent education. They have on numerous occasions said that they do not wish to have their normal lives disrupted in any way, and we should fully respect their wishes. The Chinese Government respectfully requests that the foregoing be reproduced in its entirety in a relevant document of the United Nations."

106. In 2010, the Government transmitted four communications which could not be translated in time for inclusion in the 2010 annual report (A/HRC/16/48).

107. The first communication, dated 12 February 2010, could not be translated in time for inclusion in the present report either.

108. In the second communication, dated 25 February 2010, the Government provided information concerning two outstanding cases and the information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to their clarification. Its content is as follows: "Zhou Yongjun, also known as Zhou Yazhou, is an ethnic Han male born on 15 September 1967; he was arrested on 8 May 2009. Accusing the defendant Zhou Yongjun with the crime of fraud, the People's Procuratorate of Shehong County, Sichuan Province, brought charges before the Shehong County People's Court; the Court held an open trial, in which it was found that: In May 2008, the defendant Zhou Yongjun, having learned that account No. 239-082258-888 deposited with the Hang Seng Bank in Hong Kong and belonging to one Wang Xingxiang contained a large sum of money, addressed letters in the name of "Wang Xingxiang" on three separate occasions to said bank requesting that the sum of 6 million Hong Kong dollars should be transferred from the account of Wang Xingxiang to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) in Hong Kong and Citibank in Australia; in the three letters he altered the beneficiary's address and telephone number. After an employee of the Hang Seng Bank in Hong Kong received the letters, an investigation revealed that the signature of "Wang Xingxiang" on the letters differed from the signature on file with the bank and that the holder of the account in question was deceased; the account had been frozen by the courts, thereby blocking any requested transfers and thwarting Zhou's fraudulent activity. The Shehong County People's Court in Sichuan Province found that Zhou, with unlawful possession as his objective, used fabrication and dissemblance to fraudulently obtain other people's property, that his actions constituted the crime of fraud, that the number of fraudulent activities was particularly high and thus merited punishment. As Zhou's attempted fraud was not successful, his punishment was reduced, in accordance with the law. The Shehong People's Court sentenced him to nine years' imprisonment and fined him 80,000 yuan renminbi. Zhou contested the verdict and lodged an appeal; his appeal is currently being heard in the Suining Intermediate People's Court in Sichuan Province. China is a country governed by the rule of law, and the judicial authorities complied strictly with the relevant legislation and legal procedures in their handling of this case. The hearings were open and procedures were transparent, and Zhou's two appointed defence lawyers were able to present a full defence. There has been no instance of any "enforced disappearance" in this case. Gao Zhisheng is an ethnic Han male born on 20 April 1964; in December 2006 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with a five-year reprieve and one year's deprivation of his political rights. Following his period of probation, the public security authorities, acting in accordance with articles 75

and 76 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of the Public Security Authorities regarding the Supervision of Criminals under Surveillance, Deprived of their Political Rights, Sentenced with Reprieve, on Parole or Temporarily Released to Obtain Medical Treatment, placed Gao under surveillance. In 2009, following his release, Gao Zhisheng is working in Urumqi, Xinjiang, where he remains in contact with his wife, Geng He, who is in the United States, and with other family members in China. The public security authorities have not taken any coercive measures with regard to Gao, and there has been no instance of any "enforced disappearance" in the handling of his case."

109. In the third communication, dated 22 April 2010, the Government provided information concerning one outstanding case. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to its clarification. Its content is as follows: "Receipt is hereby acknowledged of communication No. G/SO 217/1 and G/SO 214 (56-23) CHN 5/2010 dated 8 March from the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief of the United Nations Human Rights Council, containing an urgent appeal. The Chinese Government has looked carefully into the matter referred to in the communication and wishes to make the following reply: First, Jiang Feng is an ethnic Han male, born on 14 March 1968, whose current address is Anhui Province, Hefei, Luyangqu, Tongchenglu No. 136. In December 1999 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for organizing and making use of a cult to undermine the law. In December 2002, he was released upon completion of his sentence. Having served his sentence, Jiang showed no repentance and continued to use the Falun Gong cult to carry out illegal activities. On 18 February 2010, as he was preparing to board flight CO 086 at Shanghai's Pudong Airport, to go to the United States, he was stopped by the border inspection service and detained by the public security authorities on criminal charges. On 20 February he was returned to Hefei, in Anhui Province, for investigation. The public security authorities ascertained that he had indeed made use of a cult to perform illegal activities. On 9 March, the People's Government Re-education through Labour Committee of Hefei sentenced him to one year and six months of re-education through labour and so informed his father, Jiang Haichao. Jiang Feng and his family never appealed or challenged the decision in writing. Secondly, the Chinese Government wishes to reiterate that Falun Gong is not a religion. It is a cult of the worst kind. It makes use of the devious heresies it supplies to its practitioners to brainwash people into extremism, violating human rights, mutilating lives, undermining society and conducting a wide range of illegal and criminal activities. If the Chinese Government has, in accordance with the law, prohibited the Falun Gong organization, it is to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people and to uphold the Constitution and the sanctity of the law. For the overwhelming majority of Falun Gong followers who have been swindled and cheated, the Chinese Government remains committed to conducting patient education activities to extricate them from Falun Gong's mind control and to allow them to resume a normal life. A small minority of criminals are subjected to punishment as they have engaged in criminal activity and broken the country's laws. There is no direct cause-and-effect relationship between this and whether or not they are practitioners of Falun Gong. China is a State governed by the rule of law. The Public Security Bureau has handled this case in accordance with the law. Coercive measures were taken against Jiang in accordance with the law because he made use of a cult to carry out illegal activities. When the coercive measures were applied all his rights were scrupulously respected. The Chinese Government respectfully requests that the foregoing be reproduced in its entirety in the relevant United Nations documents."

110. In the fourth communication, dated 5 July 2010, the Government replied to an urgent appeal transmitted on 30 April 2010, concerning Mr. Cao Du, a grantee of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, who was reportedly abducted

by the police at the Beijing Capital International Airport before boarding his flight to New York City to attend the ninth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and later taken to an unknown location. In this communication, the Government reported: “Receipt is hereby acknowledged of joint urgent appeal No. G/SO 218/2 G/SO 217/1 G/SO 214 (67-17) G/SO 214 (107-9) Indigenous (2001-8) CHN 12/2010 [China] dated 30 April from the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Chairman of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, of the United Nations Human Rights Council. The Chinese Government has looked carefully into the matter referred to in the communication and wishes to make the following reply: Sodmongol, whose name as it appears in his passport is Cao Du, is an ethnic Mongolian male from Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, born in January 1965, and a teacher at the Ethnology Research Department of the Chaoyang City Teachers College of Technology in Liaoning Province. Because Cao was engaged in counterfeit book production and illegally publishing and selling book collections, he is suspected of economic crimes. On 20 April he was placed in criminal detention by the Chaoyang public security authorities. His case is being heard at the moment. China is a State governed by the rule of law, and the departments concerned have handled this case in accordance with the law. Measures have been taken against Cao in accordance with the law because he committed illegal acts. His every right has been upheld in accordance with the law. The Chinese Government respectfully requests that the foregoing be reproduced in its entirety in the relevant United Nations documents.”

111. During the reporting period, the Government transmitted three communications to the Working Group.

112. In the first communication, dated 24 February 2011, the Government provided information concerning one outstanding case which was not considered sufficient to lead to its clarification. Its content is as follows: “In regard to the Urgent Appeal letter dated 23 March 2010 of the Special Rapporteur on Torture of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UA G/SO 214 (53-24) CHN 6/2010) and the Urgent Appeal letters dated 26 April 2010, 6 August 2010 and 21 December 2010 of the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances of the United Nations Human Rights Council (G/SO 217/1 China), the Chinese Government hereby gives the following reply after a careful investigation into the circumstances of those letters was carried out: I. GAO Zhisheng, male, born on 20 April 1964, was sentenced to a jail term of three years in 2006 for inciting subversion of State power, for which case he was granted a five-year reprieve yet deprived of political rights for one year. After GAO was sentenced to probation, under “The Criminal Law” and “The Administrative Regulations on the Supervision of Offenders under Control, Political Rights Deprivation, Probation, Parole or Medical Parole by the Public Security Organ”, GAO was put under inspection and supervision by the public security organ. According to the above laws, with approval from the public security authorities, offenders sentenced to probation can relocate or leave their residence. GAO used to write and meet his family, and said he was doing well in life and was in good health for the past few months. II. China is a country ruled by law. The judiciary strictly complies with the law when handling cases. In this respect, no torture was ever applied to GAO, let alone any “enforced disappearance”. The Chinese Government respectfully requests that the full text of the above be recorded in the relevant UN documents.”

113. In the second communication, dated 14 July 2011, the Government replied to the urgent appeal transmitted on 11 May 2011.

114. The third communication, dated 11 October 2011, could not be translated in time for inclusion in the present report.

Information from sources

115. Information was received from sources concerning three outstanding cases. As a result, one case was clarified.

Clarification

116. Based on the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

Press releases

117. On 8 April 2011, the Working Group issued a press release showing serious concern at the wave of enforced disappearances that allegedly took place in China over the previous few months. The Working Group reminded that enforced disappearance is a crime under international law and that even short-term secret detentions can qualify as enforced disappearances. In addition, the Working Group stressed that there can never be an excuse to disappear people, especially when those persons are peacefully expressing their dissent with the Government of their country. In this press release, the Working Group also indicated that it continues to monitor cases which occurred in the past, including Messrs. Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, known as the 11th Panchen Lama, Gao Zhisheng, and Feng Jiang, and called on the Chinese authorities to release all those who have been disappeared and to provide full information on the fate and the whereabouts of the persons who have allegedly disappeared.^b

118. On 8 June 2011, the Working Group issued a press release voicing its serious concern in relation to the reported enforced disappearance of more than 300 hundred Tibetan monks of the Ngaba Kirti Monastery, located in Ngaba County, Sichuan Province, in late April 2011. The Working Group called on the authorities to provide full information on the fate and the whereabouts of the persons who have disappeared and encouraged them to undertake full investigations into the on-going practice of enforced disappearances and ensure that those responsible are prosecuted and receive sentences appropriate to the gravity of the crime.^c

119. On 1 November 2011, the Working Group and five other special procedures mandate holders issued a press release voicing grave concern over reports of heavy security measures, in and around the area of the Tibetan Buddhist Kirti monastery - which houses some 2,500 monks - and other monasteries in Aba County, an area of Sichuan province with many ethnic Tibetans in south-west China. In this press release, the Working Group highlighted that any enforced disappearance is unacceptable and such practices are in violation of international law while expressing concern that a proposed revision to the Chinese Criminal Procedure Law will legalise enforced disappearances in the country. In addition, the Working Group stated that this heinous practice is not permitted under any circumstances and that no exceptional circumstances whatsoever may be invoked to justify an enforced disappearance.^d

^b The full text of the press release can be consulted at:
(<http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10928&LangID=E>)

^c The full text of the press release can be consulted at:
(<http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11122&LangID=E>)

^d The full text of the press release can be consulted at:

Meetings

120. Representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China met with the Working Group at its ninety-fourth session.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

121. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 119 cases to the Government; of those, 12 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 77 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 30 remain outstanding.

Observations

122. The Working Group welcomes the meeting held with the Government, as well as the several responses received. However, the Working Group remains gravely concerned about various reports of the high number of alleged disappearances which took place in China during the reporting period, as reflected in the seven urgent appeals and two urgent actions transmitted to the Government.

123. The Working Group is also concerned about reports that proposed revisions to the Criminal Procedure Law will legalise enforced disappearances in the country. In this connection, the Working Group would like to recall article 3 of the Declaration, according to which "Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction."

124. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to its general allegation transmitted on 6 August 2010 (A/HRC/16/48, par. 118-21), concerning the unrests in Urumqi, Xinjiang in July 2009, which reportedly led to the detention of hundreds of Uighur young men and the disappearance of some of them; notwithstanding the reminder transmitted on 26 August 2011. The Working Group also regrets that, during the reporting period, no response has been received to a general allegation transmitted on 21 September 2011.

Colombia

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 18</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 5</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
957	0	18	5	0	970
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
6			No	2	

(<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11555&LangID=E>)

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Standard procedure

125. The Working Group transmitted 18 newly-reported cases to the Government. The cases concerned Messrs. **Marcelino Alomia Hurtado; María Cecilia Alzate Porras; Libardo de Jesús Arboleda Urtado; Alvaro Correa Marín; Eyder Andrés Galindo Caicedo; Mónica Patricia García Peña; Orlando Hernandez Becerra; William Hernando Murad Sanchez; César Emilio Murillo Gómez; Eder Orlando Panqueba; Pedro Peñaloza Torres; Gustavo Arnel Ramirez Rengifo; Diana Reyes Plazas; Jorge Eliécer Rivas Viveros; Asael Saa Hurtado; Eduar Torres Lozano; Andrés Eligio Urrutia Reyes; and Josué Armando Villamil Sierra.**

Information from the Government

126. The Government transmitted one communication dated 14 June 2010, which was not translated in time for inclusion in the 2010 annual report (A/HRC/16/48). In this communication, the Government provided additional information concerning two general allegations sent by the Working Group on 15 May and 22 July 2009. In addition, it provided information on three outstanding cases. Based on this information, at its 95th session, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to two cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to the clarification of the remaining case.

127. During the reporting period, the Government sent two communications to the Working Group.

128. In the first communication, dated 21 December 2010, the Government transmitted information on three outstanding cases. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to their clarification.

129. The second communication, dated 5 May 2011, could not be translated in time for inclusion in the present report.

Information from sources

130. Sources provided information on four outstanding cases.

Clarification

131. Following the expiration of the period prescribed by the six-month rule, the Working Group decided to clarify five cases.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

132. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 1,254 cases to the Government; of those, 68 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 216 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 970 remain outstanding.

Observations

133. The follow-up report on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Working Group following its visit to Colombia in 2005 (E/CN.4/2006/56/Add.1, paragraphs 91-117), can be found in addendum 4 (A/HRC/19/58/Add.4).

Congo

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
114	0	0	0	0	90 ^e
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
89			No		0
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Information from the Government

134. On the last day of the Working Group's visit to the country, on 3 October 2011, the Government provided a report on outstanding cases. Concerning 33 cases, the Working Group transmitted the information to the sources for possible closure. Regarding the remaining cases, the information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification. In addition, the Government considered that six cases were duplicates. The Working Group decided to delete four of those cases and to further review the remaining two.

Meetings

135. Representatives of the Government met with the Working Group at its ninety-fourth session to discuss issues related to the forthcoming mission of the Working Group to the country.

Visit

136. The Working Group visited the Republic of the Congo from 24 September to 3 October 2011 (see A/HRC/19/58/Add.3).

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

^e The Working Group determined that 24 outstanding cases were duplicated and were subsequently eliminated from its records.

137. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 114 cases to the Government; of those, 24 were found to be duplications and were therefore deleted, and 90 remain outstanding.

Observations

138. The Working Group thanks the Government for the cooperation extended before and during its visit to the country.

Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
N/A		N/A		N/A	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>		N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>		N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>		N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>		N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	Yes

Press release

139. On 31 December 2010, the Working Group and five other United Nations human rights mechanisms issued a press release expressing deep concern about human rights violations reportedly being committed in Côte d'Ivoire in relation to the presidential elections. In this press release, the Working Group stressed that, when committed in certain circumstances, enforced disappearances may amount to a crime against humanity and that those who have perpetrated such horrendous acts shall be held accountable.^f

Information from the Government

140. On 18 February 2011, the Government extended a general invitation to visit the country to special procedures mechanisms, including to those mechanisms which issued the press release dated 31 December 2010.

^f The full text of the press release can be consulted at: <http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10617&LangID=E>

Observations

141. The Working Group has been concerned this year by numerous reports according to which enforced disappearances have occurred during the unrest at the time of the presidential elections. It looks forward to cooperate with the new Government to deal with these issues in the future. All enforced disappearances should be promptly investigated and persons accused of having committed such violations should be arrested and prosecuted. Trials should only be carried out in competent civilian courts and punishment be commensurate with the gravity of the crime; the individual and the collective right to know the truth about the practice of enforced disappearance in the country should be implemented; and victims of enforced disappearances should obtain redress and integral reparations.

Czech Republic

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
N/A			N/A		
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	Yes (2009)		<i>Government response</i>	No	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

Observations

142. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to its general allegation sent on 15 May 2009, concerning the alleged involvement of the Government of the Czech Republic in a practice of renditions and secret detention (A/HRC/13/31, par. 164-6), notwithstanding a reminder sent on 26 August 2011.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 3		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
9	0	3	0	0	12
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
9		Yes		0	
Urgent Appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

Standard procedure

143. The Working Group transmitted three newly-reported cases to the Government. The cases concerned Messrs. **Jeong-Woong Choi**, **Won Hwang** and **Dong-Ki Lee** who were allegedly abducted while on board of Korean Airlines flight YS-11, flying from Gangneung City to Seoul's airport on 11 December 1969. According to the information received, after the plane took off, the flight was hijacked and diverted from its original destination to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPKR). According to witnesses, they were last seen on the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 14 December 1969.

Information from the Government

144. The Government transmitted three communications to the Working Group, dated 9 February, 9 May and 12 September 2011, in which it replied to nine outstanding cases. The information was considered insufficient to lead to the clarification of those cases.

Information from sources

145. Information was received from sources concerning eight cases.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

146. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 12 cases to the Government; all remain outstanding.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
44	0	0	0	0	44
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent Appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

147. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr.1.

Denmark

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
N/A		N/A		N/A	
Urgent Appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		Yes (2009)		Government response No	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

Observations

148. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to its general allegation sent on 15 May 2009, concerning the alleged involvement of the Government of Denmark in a practice of renditions and secret detention (A/HRC/13/31, par. 177-9), notwithstanding a reminder sent on 26 August 2011.

Dominican Republic

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
<i>1</i>		<i>No</i>		<i>0</i>	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Information from the Government

149. The Government transmitted one communication to the Working Group, dated 23 May 2011, concerning the outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification. The Government reiterated that the outstanding case is being considered by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and requested the Working Group to abstain from considering it.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

150. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted four cases to the Government; of those, two cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, one was discontinued and one remains outstanding.

Observations

151. The Working Group reminds the Government that due to its humanitarian mandate it can continue reviewing cases even if another mechanism is looking into the matter.

Ecuador

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
4	0	0	0	0	4
Number of cases on which the Government has replied	Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)		
1			Yes		0
Urgent appeals	N/A		Government response	N/A	
General allegation	N/A		Government response	N/A	
Prompt intervention letter	N/A		Government response	N/A	
Working Group request for a visit	N/A		Invitation extended	N/A	

Information from the Government

152. The Government transmitted two communications dated 7 and 31 March 2011, concerning one outstanding case. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to its clarification.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

153. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 26 cases to the Government; of those, four cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 18 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and four remain outstanding.

Egypt

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 5		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
36	2	3	0	0	41
Number of cases on which the Government has replied	Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)		
22			No		1

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>Yes(4)</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>No</i>

Urgent actions

154. The Working Group transmitted two cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government, concerning Messrs. **Amir Ahmed Abdelazeem** and **Ahmad Hassan Metwaly Mohamed El Melwany**, who were allegedly abducted from their homes in Alexandria by State Security Investigation (SSI) agents wearing civilian clothing, on 1 January 2011.

Standard procedure

155. The Working Group transmitted three newly-reported cases to the Government. One case concerned Mr. **Mohamed Al Aryan Aouda Salama**, who was allegedly abducted in Al Tal Al Kabir by members of the State Security Investigation (SSI) and Military Police on 16 August 2009. Another case concerned Mr. **Mohamad Saad Abdo Turk**, who was allegedly abducted on 26 July 2009, while he was working at the corniche of the Nile in Rachid City by agents of the State Security of Rachid. The third case concerned Mr. **Mohamed Ali Ramadan Salama**, who was allegedly arrested in Al Arba'een in the province of Al Ismailiya by State Security Investigations agents, accompanied by military officers, on 29 April 2010.

Urgent Appeals

156. The Working Group transmitted four communications under its urgent appeals procedure to the Government.

157. The first was sent on 23 December 2010, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned Mr. **Ayman Ahmed Salem Mohamed**, who was allegedly arrested by Egyptian Security Services on 9 December 2010.

158. The second was sent on 28 January 2011, jointly with another special procedures mechanism, and concerned Mr. **Mohamed Abdo**, who was allegedly abducted on 5 January 2011, at his home, in Alexandria, by State Security Intelligence (SSI) agents in civilian clothing and then taken to an unknown location.

159. The third was sent on 1 February 2011, jointly with six other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned the arrests, excessive use of force, killings, attacks against journalists, and disruption in media coverage and access to the Internet in relation to the demonstrations which had been taking place across Egypt since 25 January 2011. Allegedly there were hundreds of arrests of peaceful demonstrators, with some of those arrested having been taken to undisclosed locations.

160. The fourth was sent on 4 February 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned the worsening of the situation of human rights defenders and journalists in Egypt, in relation to the demonstrations which had been taking place across the country since 25 January 2011. More specifically, on 1 February 2011, Mr. **Malak Adly**, was arrested by security forces and his whereabouts remained unknown. On 3 February 2011, more than 30 persons were reportedly arrested, beaten, and taken to an undisclosed location. Those arrested include: Mr. **Ahmed Seif El Islam**, Mr. **Mohsen Beshir**, Mr. **Mostafa Al Hassan**, Ms. **Mouna Al Masry**, Mr. **Al Sayed Feky**, Mr. **Mohamed El Taher**, Ms. **Fatma Abed**, Ms. **Shahdan Abou Shad**, Ms. **Nadine Abu**

Shadi, Ms. Nadia Hashem, Mr. Ahmed Hamdy Mahmoud, Mr. Said Haddadi, Mr. Daniel Williams, Ms. Sofia Amara, and Mr. Pedro da Foneska.

General Allegations

Summary of the general allegation

161. Information was submitted by sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Egypt. This information was transmitted to the Government on 4 May 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-third session.

162. It was reported that the practice of enforced disappearances by the State Security Investigations (SSI) was used routinely before 2011. It has been alleged that SSI officers summon individuals or arrest them, after which the person disappears for a period of time, for up to two or three months.

163. It was further alleged that the disappeared persons were secretly detained at offices in local governorates for a few weeks, whereas longer-term detention occurs at SSI headquarters in Cairo, although reportedly, Egyptian law prohibits detention in SSI facilities, which are not recognized as official places of detention.

164. Allegedly, when families of the disappeared made informal enquiries with the police or prosecutor's office, officials either denied knowing the whereabouts of their relative, or informed them verbally, and informally, that SSI was detaining the person.

165. Sources alleged that SSI officers in late June - early July 2009 detained 24 persons in connection with the armed robbery of a Cairo jewellery shop in May 2008, and their alleged plans to carry out attacks on shipping in the Suez Canal, and held them in incommunicado for up to two months. Sources further reported that, in what is known as the Hizbollah case, SSI officers detained 22 defendants in incommunicado detention from the time of their arrest in late 2008 and early 2009 until they appeared before the State security prosecutor in July 2010.

166. No response was received from the Government during the reporting period regarding this general allegation.

Information from the Government

167. The Government transmitted three communications to the Working Group, dated 28 May, 4 June and 12 August 2010, which could not be translated in time for inclusion in the 2010 annual report (A/HRC/16/48).

168. In the first communication, the Government submitted a reply with regard to 18 outstanding cases, and requested additional information on six of them. Based on the information provided by the Government, the Working Group decided, at its 95th session, to apply the six-month rule to one case. The information provided concerning the remaining cases was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

169. The second and third communications concerned two outstanding cases which had been previously clarified by the sources.

170. During the reporting period, the Government transmitted one communication dated 11 October 2011. This communication concerned two outstanding cases, and the information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

Request for a visit

171. On 30 June 2011, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. A reply has not yet been received.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

172. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 66 cases to the Government; of those, 18 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, seven cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 41 remain outstanding.

Observations

173. The Working Group is concerned by the fact that, during the reporting period, it sent two cases under its urgent action procedure and four urgent appeals. Furthermore, the Working Group notes that after the general allegation was sent to the Government numerous changes have taken place in Egypt. The interim and new Governments should secure the fulfilment of the duties under the Declaration to ensure that cases of enforced disappearance are promptly investigated and persons accused of having committed these violations are arrested and prosecuted; that trials are only carried out in competent civilian courts and punishments are commensurate with the gravity of the crime; the individual and collective right to know the truth about the practice of enforced disappearance in the country and finally that the victims of enforced disappearance obtain redress and integral reparations.

174. The Working Group also regrets that no response has been received to the general allegation transmitted to the Government on 4 May 2011.

El Salvador

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
2,271	0	0	0	0	2,271
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
0			N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeals</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

175. All outstanding cases were transmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Equatorial Guinea

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
8	0	0	0	0	8
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

176. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Eritrea

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
54	0	0	0	0	54
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

177. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Ethiopia

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
112	0	0	0	0	112

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>
0		<i>N/A</i>

<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

178. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

France*

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>			<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>
<i>0</i>			<i>N/A</i>		<i>0</i>
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

179. The outstanding case was retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in document E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr.1 and A/HRC/7/2.

Gambia

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>			<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>
<i>1</i>			<i>Yes</i>		<i>0</i>

* In accordance with the practice of the Working Group, Olivier de Frouville did not participate in the decisions relating to this section of the report.

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Information for the Government

180. The Government transmitted three communications dated 23 May, 7 and 10 June 2011, concerning the outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

181. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted two cases to the Government; of those, one case has been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source and the other case remains outstanding.

Georgia

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
<i>1</i>			<i>No</i>		<i>0</i>
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Government response</i>			<i>Yes</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>			<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>			<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>			<i>N/A</i>

Urgent appeals

182. On 20 June 2011, the Working Group, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, transmitted an urgent appeal to the Government concerning the alleged disproportionate use of force by law enforcement authorities to disperse a demonstration by opposition supporters, on 26 May 2011. According to allegations, the fate and whereabouts of dozens of protesters who were detained during the demonstrations were unknown.

183. On 7 July 2011, the Government replied to the urgent appeal. It provided information on the reasons and legal basis of the dispersal of demonstrations and indicated that all of the detainees have been promptly brought before a judge within twelve hours as required by Georgian law. Moreover it indicated that most of the detainees were visited by legal attorneys speedily, and by the public defender of the country almost immediately. In

addition it indicated that the International Committee of the Red Cross was given full opportunity to visit the detainees freely. It further stressed that no family approached the police to register a missing individual and/or start a search investigation. In this regard it also mentioned that the Ministry of Internal Affairs, on 27 May 2011, released a list of detainees and that since then no formal notification of missing demonstrators was submitted to the same ministry. Moreover, the Government reported that the Ministry scrupulously checked the information on missing persons made by the Public Defender as well as available in the media and that the allegation proved untrue. Finally, the Government indicated that it is closely inspecting all allegations of possible excessive use of force.

Information from the Government

184. The Government transmitted two communications dated 25 February and 7 July 2011.

185. In the first communication, the Government provided information concerning the outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

186. In the second communication, it provided information concerning the urgent appeal transmitted on 20 June 2011.

Meetings

187. Representatives of the Government of the Georgia met with the Working Group at its ninety-fourth session to discuss developments connected to the outstanding case and the urgent appeal.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

188. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted one case to the Government, which remains outstanding.

Greece

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review by: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
<i>1</i>			<i>No</i>		<i>0</i>
<i>Urgent appeal</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Information from the Government

189. The Government transmitted one communication dated 31 May 2011, regarding the outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

Communication from the Working Group

190. Based on the information provided previously by the source of the case, at its ninety-fourth session, the Working Group decided to transmit a copy of the case to the Governments of Hungary and the United States of America requesting them to provide any available information they may have on the disappeared person. On 17 October 2011, the Government of Hungary replied that it did not have any information pertaining to the case.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

191. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted three cases to the Government; of those, two were discontinued, and one remains outstanding.

Guatemala

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
2,899	0	0	0	0	2,899
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response	
				N/A	
General allegation		Yes		Government response	
				No	
Prompt intervention letter		Yes		Government response	
				Yes	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended	
				N/A	

Prompt intervention letter

192. On 18 August 2011, the Working Group, jointly with two other special procedures mechanisms, transmitted a prompt intervention letter to the Government concerning death threats and acts of intimidation made against Messrs. **Fredy Peccerelli, José Suasnavar, Leonel Paiz** and **Omar Girón**, members of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala (Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala), after the judicial decision in the case of the Dos Erres massacre in El Péten in 1982.

193. On 14 October 2011, the Government replied to the prompt intervention letter. In its communication, the Government reported that it is currently investigating the exact facts and informed the Working Group about the investigative measures currently underway. In addition, the Government reported that it is currently providing personal security to Mr.

Peccerelli and his family, and that there is a permanent security officer at the premises of the Foundation located in the capital and in a project carried out in La Verbena cemetery, also in the capital. Finally, the Government reported that it provides security to the staff of the Foundation as they carry out their work in different parts of the country.

General allegations

Summary of the general allegation

194. The Working Group received information from sources concerning reported obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Guatemala. This information was transmitted to the Government on 9 September 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-fourth session.

195. It was alleged that there are obstacles in the advancement in criminal courts of cases of enforced disappearance and that, despite significant efforts and repeated calls upon Congress to make the necessary budgetary allocations, the Public Prosecutor's Office continues to lack the capacity and resources to advance in investigations of thousands of cases of enforced disappearance which, as a result, remain pending.

196. It was further reported that the extensive use by defendants and acceptance by the Courts of the recourse of amparo frequently constituted an obstacle to justice and delayed the criminal processes.

197. Detailed information has been received concerning the case of the enforced disappearance of Efraín Bámaca in 1992. Despite the sentence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in 2000, and its repeated orders of compliance between 2003 and 2010 ordering the re-opening of the case, and a 2005 request by the Public Prosecutor's Office to open the investigation, it is reported that the judicial investigation remains to be re-initiated. It is claimed that this delay of justice could set a worrying precedent in similar cases, effectively denying victims the rights to truth and justice.

198. Information has been further received concerning the lack of a National Search Commission, as was recommended by the Working Group in its report following its visit to Guatemala in 2006. Although an initiative has been discussed in Congress since 2007, it still has not been adopted. As a result, the fate and whereabouts of the large majority of the purported 45,000 cases of enforced disappearance from the armed conflict remain unknown. As these cases were not investigated, victims are left without knowing the truth and without access to an effective remedy.

199. It is further alleged that obstacles are encountered by the organizations and individuals involved in forensic investigations aimed at identifying victims of enforced disappearances.

200. No response was received from the Government regarding this general allegation during the reporting period.

Information from the Government

201. The Government transmitted five communications to the Working Group.

202. In the first communication, dated 16 December 2010, the Government transmitted information on the activities undertaken in the follow-up to the recommendations made by the Working Group following its visit to the country in 2006, which were reflected in A/HRC/16/48/Add.2.

203. In the second communication, dated 25 January 2011, the Government transmitted a copy of a letter that the Coordinator of the Historic Archives of the National Police (AHNP)

sent to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In this letter, the Coordinator of the AHNPP reflected some of the contributions that the institution could do with regard to the clarification of the whereabouts of the thousands of detained-disappeared in Guatemala. In addition, he highlighted that the capacity and compromise of this institution to submit information, archival analysis and technical expertise to contribute to the clarification of many of the cases of victims of enforced disappearance that are registered with the Working Group are clearly established.

204. In the third communication, dated 9 August 2011, the Government transmitted a report on the measures it is taking to determine the whereabouts of the 2,899 persons who were victims of enforced disappearance. The report provided detailed information on the progress made with regard to investigations.

205. In the fourth communication, dated 14 October 2011, the Government replied to the prompt intervention letter transmitted on 18 August 2011. In the fifth communication, dated 21 October 2011, the Government retransmitted the information provided on 14 October 2011.

Meetings

206. Representatives of the Government of Guatemala met with the Working Group at its ninety-third session.

Observations

207. The Working Group thanks the Government of Guatemala for the information provided including that which originated from the Historic Archives of the National Police. As the Working Group stated in its report on its visit to Guatemala, the historic archives may possess crucial information that can clearly determine the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared people. It wishes to recall its General Comment on the right to the truth in relation to enforced disappearances, which states that “archives ... should be preserved and made fully accessible to the public”.

208. In addition, the Working Group acknowledges with thanks the information provided by Government with regard to the prompt intervention letter transmitted during the reporting period and recalls article 13.3 of the Declaration, according to which States must take steps to ensure that persons involved in investigations of cases of enforced disappearance, including the complainant, counsel, witnesses and those conducting the investigation, are protected against ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisal.

Guinea

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
21	0	0	0	0	21
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>			<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
			<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0	N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

209. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr.1.

Haiti

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
38	0	0	0	0	38
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
0	N/A		0		
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

210. All outstanding cases were retransmitted. On 27 April 2011, the Government acknowledged receipt of the letter retransmitting the cases and informed the Working Group that it is currently working in the implementation of the recommendations made in reports A/HRC/16/48, A/HRC/4/41 and E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1 and A/HRC/4/41.

Honduras

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 2		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
127	2	0	0	0	129
Number of cases on which the Government has replied	Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)		
0			N/A		
Urgent appeal	Yes	Government response	No		
General allegation	N/A	Government response	N/A		
Prompt intervention letter	N/A	Government response	N/A		
Working Group request for a visit	N/A	Invitation extended	N/A		

211. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1 and A/HRC/4/41.

Urgent actions

212. The Working Group transmitted two cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government. The first case concerned Mr. **Oscar Elías López Muñoz**, who was allegedly arrested by agents of the National Directorate of Criminal Investigation in San Pedro Sula, Department of Cortés, on 21 August 2011. Mr. López Muñoz was the subject of an urgent appeal previously transmitted to the Government. The second case concerned Mr. **José Reinaldo Cruz Palma**, who was allegedly arrested by individuals believed to be agents of the National Directorate of Criminal Investigation and of the National Preventative Police when travelling from La Lima to San Pedro Sula, on 30 August 2011. Allegedly, a police patrol witnessed the arrest and, after the events, it left in a different direction.

Urgent appeals

213. On 27 September 2011, the Working Group, jointly with another special procedures mechanism, transmitted an urgent appeal concerning Mr. **Oscar Elías López Muñoz**. He was allegedly arrested by agents of the National Directorate of Criminal Investigation in San Pedro Sula, Department of Cortés, on 21 August 2011. The Working Group later transmitted the allegations concerning Mr. Oscar Elías López Muñoz as an urgent action.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

214. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 209 cases to the Government; of those, 37 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, 43 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, and 129 remain outstanding.

Observations

215. The Working Group notes with concern that, during the reporting period, it transmitted two cases under its urgent action procedure, one of them also as an urgent appeal. The Working Group recalls article 2.1 of the Declaration which states that “No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances”, as well as article 3, which provides that “Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction.”

India

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 2</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 17</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
368	2	0	16	1	353
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
41		No		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	Yes (2009/2011)		<i>Government response</i>	No	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	Yes		<i>Invitation extended</i>	No	

Urgent actions

216. The Working Group sent two cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government. The first case concerned Mr. **Suresh Singh Longjam**, who was allegedly abducted on 18 February 2011, from his home located at Top Siphai, Mayai Leikai, by Indian State agents in military uniforms. The Government acknowledged receipt of this case.

217. The second case concerned Mr. **Gurumayum Jeetseshwor Sharma**, also known as **G.M. Changjou** or **Gypsy**, who was allegedly arrested at his house located in Duncan, Dimapur on 18 August 2011, by a combined team of unidentified Indian Security Forces and Manipur Police Commandos.

Communication from the Working Group

218. According to the Working Group’s methods of work, the Government of India received a copy of the case of Mr. **Rajkumar Sanayaima Rajkumar**, which is recorded under the Government of Bangladesh (see paragraph 50).

General allegations

Summary of the general allegation

219. The Working Group received information from credible sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in India. This information was transmitted to the Government on 11 February 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-second session.

220. It was reported that between 1989 and 2009 the actions of military and paramilitary forces in Kashmir have resulted in more than 8,000 enforced and involuntary disappearances. It was reported that in the majority of instances related to enforced disappearances, civilians have been detained during cordon and search operations. In certain instances, non-combatant persons were extra-judicially executed following detention, and labeled afterwards by the Government of India, and the authorities in Jammu and Kashmir as militants who emigrated to Azad Kashmir in Pakistan to seek arms training. It was reported that acts of oppression and violence towards presumed insurgents were deemed as acts of service, which were rewarded and compensated.

221. It was alleged that security forces personnel selected local male residents or professional gravediggers, usually those respected within the local community, and asked that graves be prepared to bury the dead. The graveyards were constructed on local religious or community owned or used land and dug by local residents at the coercion of security personnel. In instances where the number of bodies brought by security personnel exceeded the initial count given by security personnel, more than one body was buried in each grave. The bodies examined were routinely delivered at night, and some of them were bearing marks of torture and burns. Photographs of the dead were reportedly documented by local police stations, while identification occurred through clothing and distinguishing features or numbering.

222. According to the source, between April 2008 and November 2009, a total of 2,700 graves were examined by civil society organisations in three provinces, encompassing a total of 55 villages. It was documented that in the Baramulla province 1,321 bodies were found; in the Kupwara province 1,487 bodies were found; and in the Bandipora province 135 bodies were found. In 177 cases, a grave contained more than one body, resulting in the discovery of more than 420 bodies. It was alleged that approximately 99 percent of those buried were men. Gravediggers and caretakers were unable to give an exact number of bodies, given the extent of defacement of some of them.

223. The source alleges that numerous exhumed bodies that were found in unknown graves were identified as local inhabitants, both civilian and militant, who were victims of extrajudicial executions. According to the source, it was found that civilian residents from one geographic area in Kashmir were killed in another area and, at times, transferred to a third area for burial. There are allegations that some people were killed in the state of Gujarat in India, outside of Kashmir. It was alleged that security forces manufactured the identities of victims and their records of weapons possession.

224. The source further alleges that the persons who were forced to bury the dead in unmarked and unknown graves suffered psychological health impact as a consequence. Also, it is reported that, in some cases, these graveyards are placed next to schools and homes, impacting on women and children.

225. The Government has not responded to the general allegation during the reporting period.

Information from the Government

226. The Government transmitted six communications to the Working Group.

227. In the first communication, dated 30 November 2010, the Government provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

228. In the second communication, dated 6 December 2010, the Government replied to the prompt intervention letter transmitted on 21 July 2010, regarding the arrests and detentions of Mr. Ghulam Nabi Shaheen and Mr. Mian Abdul Qayoom reportedly based on, *inter alia*, their work on alleged human rights violations including enforced disappearances in Kashmir. The Government reported that the individuals, who were involved in secessionist's activities and other acts highly prejudicial to the security of the State, were arrested following due procedure as laid down by the law and produced before the Court. This matter is *sub judice*.

229. In the third, fourth, fifth and sixth communications, dated 17 December 2010, 16 and 17 May 2011, and 11 August 2011, the Government provided information on five, one, 33, and one outstanding case respectively. The information provided in relation to all of these cases was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

Information from sources

230. Sources provided information on two outstanding cases. One case was clarified as a result.

Clarification

231. Following the information provided by the source, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

232. Following the expiration of the six-month rule, the Working Group decided to clarify 16 cases.

Request for a visit

233. On 16 August 2010, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. On 18 August 2010, the Government acknowledged receipt of the request. A reminder letter was transmitted on 18 August 2011. On 29 August 2011, the Government replied that the request was conveyed to the relevant authorities in India.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

234. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 433 cases to the Government; of those, 12 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 68 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 353 remain outstanding.

Observations

235. The Working Group remains concerned about allegations of a widespread practice of enforced disappearances between 1989 and 2009 and the existence of mass graves. According to the Declaration, the Government is under obligation to investigate those allegations and bring to justice those responsible. Additionally, the right to know the truth about the fate and the whereabouts includes, when the disappeared person is found to be dead, the right of the family to have the remains of their loved one returned to them, and to dispose of those remains according to their own tradition, religion or culture. The remains

of the person should be clearly and indisputably identified, including through DNA analysis securing the full participation of the family and without fully informing the general public of such measures.

236. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government of India to its general allegation sent on 16 January 2009 (A/HRC/13/31, par. 260-6), concerning legal provisions in India that may hamper the right to a prompt and effective remedy, notwithstanding the reminder transmitted on 26 August 2011. The Working Group also regrets that no response was received from the Government regarding the general allegation transmitted on 11 February 2011.

Indonesia

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
162	0	0	0	0	162
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A	Government response		N/A
General allegation		Yes	Government response		No
Prompt intervention letter		N/A	Government response		N/A
Working Group request for a visit		Yes	Invitation extended		No

237. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in A/HRC/4/41.

General allegations

Summary of the general allegation

238. The Working Group received information from credible sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Indonesia. This information was transmitted to the Government on 13 January 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-second session.

239. It was reported that, between 1997 and 1998, a number of students and other activists who opposed the former President Suharto's New Order regime were victims of enforced disappearance in Indonesia. According to the source, while nine of the students originally abducted were released later (Pius Lustrilanang, Desmon J Mahesa, Haryanto Taslam, Mugiyanto, Aan Rusdianto, Faisol Reza, Rahardja Waluya Jati, Nezar Patria and Andi Aref), 13 remain disappeared: Suyat, Yani Afri, Sonny, M. Yusuf, Noval Alkatiri, Dedy Hamdun, Ismail, Bimo Petrus, Abdun Naser, Hendra Hambali, OcoK Siahaan, Yadin

Muhidin and Wiji Thukul. However, according to the source, no effective measures are being undertaken to investigate these cases.

240. Reportedly, in October 2006, the National Commission for Human Rights (Komnas HAM) released the results of an inquiry that made reference to numerous human rights violations against these activists, including torture and enforced disappearance, and requested reparations for the victims and their families. The report was later submitted to the Attorney General, to investigate the alleged crimes.

241. The source informed the Working Group that the Attorney General did not follow up the recommendations made by Komnas Ham because he argued that, according to article 43 of Law No. 26/2000, the establishment of an ad hoc Human Rights Court by the Parliament was a precondition to any investigation. However, the source indicated that, in previous opportunities, ad hoc courts were established only after the Attorney General had conducted investigations. The source also indicated that, on 21 February 2008, the Constitutional Court issued Decree No. 18/PUU-V/2007 which interpreted article 43 of Law 26/2000 in the sense that mere allegations of gross violations of human rights are not a sufficient basis for the Parliament to establish an ad-hoc Human Rights Court. Instead, the Attorney General has to conduct an investigation to give the Parliament the necessary information to enable it to establish an ad hoc Human Rights Court.

242. In this context, the source alleged that it is not necessary to establish an ad hoc Human Rights Court for the Attorney General to conduct investigations. On the contrary, the source sustains that the legislation requires that after the Attorney General concluded the investigation and the Parliament recommended the establishment of an ad-hoc Human Rights Court, the President issues a decree to enable the formal establishment of the ad hoc Human Rights Court.

243. In addition, the source informed the Working Group that to move the case forward, on 27 February 2007, the House of Representatives established a Special Committee regarding cases of abductions and enforced disappearances of student activists in 1997 and 1998. As this Committee proved ineffective, the House of Representatives established a new Special Committee in October 2008. It was reported that this Committee issued the following recommendations: first, the President should establish an ad hoc Human Rights Court; second, the President and other relevant Government institutions should take appropriate steps to immediately locate the whereabouts of the 13 people that are still disappeared; third, the President should facilitate the rehabilitation and satisfactory compensation to the victims and their families; and fourth, the Government should ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance. On 28 September 2009, the plenary of the House of Representatives agreed with the recommendations of the Special Committee and recommended that the President establish an ad hoc Human Rights Court to deal with the 1997-1998 disappearances. However, according to the source, no concrete actions have been taken so far.

244. No response was received from the Government during the reporting period regarding this general allegation.

Request for a visit

245. On 12 December 2006, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to Indonesia. The Government responded that it would not be possible to receive the Working Group during 2007 and that greater benefit would be derived from a visit at a later date. Reminder letters were sent on 16 August 2010 and 18 August 2011. No reply has been received during the reporting period.

Observations

246. The Working Group would like to recall article 4.1 of the Declaration, which states that “All acts of enforced disappearance shall be offences under criminal law punishable by appropriate penalties which shall take into account their extreme seriousness.”

247. The Working Group considers that the right to obtain redress (article 19 of the Declaration) cannot be satisfied unless judicial decisions are properly implemented. In this sense, it recalls that effective decisions constitute an instrument through which States comply with its obligation under the Declaration, "to contribute by all means to the prevention and eradication of enforced disappearance" (article 2). The Working Group further recalls that "enforced disappearances render their perpetrators and the State or State authorities which organize, acquiesce in or tolerate such disappearances liable under civil law, without prejudice to the international responsibility of the State concerned" (article 5).

248. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to the general allegation transmitted on 13 January 2011.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 4</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
514	4	0	0	1	517
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>Yes (3)</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>Yes (1)</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>		<i>Yes - postponed</i>

249. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and regrettably no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr.1 and A/HCR/4/41.

Urgent actions

250. The Working Group transmitted four cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government.

251. The first case concerned Mr. **Mir Hossein Moussavi** and the second case concerned his wife, Mrs. **Zhoreh Kazemi**, also known as “Zahra Rahnavard”. Allegedly, Mr. Moussavi and Ms. Kazemi were abducted from their home, located in Teheran, by uniformed and plain-clothed security agents on 16 February 2011.

252. The third case concerned Mr. **Mehdi Karroubi** and the fourth case concerned his wife, Mrs. **Fatemeh Karroubi**. Allegedly, Mr. and Mrs. Karroubi were abducted from their home, located in Teheran, by several dozens of uniformed and plain-clothed security agents in eight vans in February 2011.

Urgent Appeals

253. The Working Group transmitted three communications under its urgent appeals procedure to the Government.

254. The first communication was transmitted on 11 January 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned reports regarding the pattern of executions, arrests and detentions carried out and which may be carried out in the country. In this regard, it was reported, *inter alia*, that Mr. **Reza Sharifi Bukani** was allegedly transferred from Cellblock 4 at Rajayi Shahr (Gohardasht) Prison in Karaj to an undisclosed location on 27 December 2010.

255. On 4 February and 21 June 2011, the Government transmitted a reply with regard to certain allegations contained in this urgent appeal. However, no information was provided with regard to Mr. Reza Sharifi Bukani.

256. The second communication was transmitted on 22 February 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned reports of arrests and detention of members of religious minorities, in particular those belonging to the Christian and the Baha'i faiths. It was reported, *inter alia*, that Mr. **Leonard Keshishian**, who is pastor with the Assemblies of God Church in Isfahan, was arrested on 31 December 2010 and his place of detention remained undisclosed.

257. The third communication was transmitted on 19 October 2011, jointly with seven other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned the situation of human rights defenders in Iran. In this regard, it was reported, *inter alia*, that on 31 July 2011, Messrs. **Kouhyar Goudarzi** and **Behnam Ganji** were arrested in Teheran by plain-clothed security forces. They were reportedly brought, along with a third individual, to an undisclosed location and later transferred to Teheran's Evin prison. It is further reported that a few days after the arrest, Mr. Goudarzi's friends and family requested information regarding his whereabouts but the Tehran Prosecutor's Office and the prosecutor's office in Evin prison denied the arrest. Furthermore, it is alleged that requests by Mr. Goudarzi's lawyer to the Government for information regarding his whereabouts and condition have been denied.

Communications from the Working Group

258. According to the Working Group's methods of work, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran received a copy of the case concerning Mr. **Taher Eslambolipoor**, an Iranian citizen, which is recorded under the Government of Iraq (see paragraph 267).

Information from the Government

259. The Government transmitted two communications dated 4 February and 21 June 2011, regarding the urgent appeal transmitted on 11 January 2011.

Information from sources

260. Sources provided information on four outstanding cases. As a result, one case was clarified.

Clarification

261. Following the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

Request for a visit

262. The Government of Iran agreed to a visit by the Working Group in 2004, which was delayed at the request of the Government. Reminder letters were sent on 20 July 2009, 16 August 2010 and 18 August 2011, asking the Government to set a date for the proposed visit. The Government has not yet set a new date for the visit despite the fact that more than six years have elapsed.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

263. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 536 cases to the Government; of those, five cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 14 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 517 remain outstanding.

Observations

264. The Working Group notes with concern that it sent four urgent actions and three urgent appeals during the reporting period. The Working Group recalls article 2.1 of the Declaration which states that “No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances”, as well as article 3, which provides that “Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction.”

265. The Working Group hopes that a final date will be agreed in the near future for the visit which was agreed to in 2004.

Iraq

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 3</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
16,408	1	2	1	0	16,410
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
17			Yes	9	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>Yes (2)</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>No</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>Yes</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>Yes</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>		<i>N/A</i>

Urgent actions

266. The Working Group transmitted one case under its urgent action procedure to the Government concerning Mr. **Qussai Abdelraouf Nasser**, who was allegedly abducted by three armed men wearing the black uniforms of the Iraqi Ministry of Interior forces on the edge of Al Baladyat, on 21 September 2011. Mr. Qussai Abdelraouf Nasser was the subject of an urgent appeal previously transmitted to the Government.

Standard procedure

267. The Working Group transmitted two newly-reported cases to the Government. The first case concerned Mr. **Taher Eslambolipoor**, an Iranian citizen, who was allegedly abducted on 14 November 2006. The sources alleged that Mr. **Eslambolipoor** fell from the boat he was travelling on between the Port of Mahshahr and Bandar-Abbas in Iran, and that he was allegedly rescued by a United States' ship and taken to Buka Prison in Iraq. He was allegedly last seen between April and May 2009 in a prison known as "Motar Prison", in Baghdad's Airport, Iraq. In accordance with the Working Group's usual practice, the Governments of Iran and United States received a copy of the case.

268. The second case concerned Mr. **Hassan Al Ani**, who was allegedly abducted at his neighbour's house in Baghdad by agents of the Ministry of the Interior, on 6 September 2005.

Urgent Appeals

269. The Working Group sent two communications under its urgent appeals procedure to the Government.

270. The first one was transmitted on 27 April 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, and concerned the alleged excessive use of force against peaceful protesters by Iraqi security forces during the peaceful demonstrations, which have been taking place in Baghdad since early February 2011. More specifically, it was reported that Mr. **Haidar Shihab Ahmad Abdel Latif** had been detained by Iraqi security forces during a demonstration in Tahrir Square, Baghdad, on 1 April 2011.

271. The second one was transmitted on 10 October 2011, jointly with another special procedures mechanism, and concerned Mr. **Qussai Abdelraouf Nasser**, who was allegedly abducted by three armed men wearing the black uniforms of the Iraqi Ministry of Interior forces on the edge of Al Baladyat, on 21 September 2011. The Working Group later transmitted the allegations concerning Mr. Qussai Abdelraouf Nasser as an urgent action.

General Allegations

Summary of the general allegation

272. Information was submitted by sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Iraq. This information was transmitted to the Government on 4 May 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-third session.

273. It was reported that Iraqi security forces have been operating secret detention facilities in Baghdad. It was further alleged that one secret detention site was located in a Justice Ministry detention facility at Camp Justice, known as Justice 2 (Sijn al-Adaleh 2).

274. It was reported that in November 2010, Iraqi authorities transferred more than 280 detainees to a secret site within Camp Justice, a military base in northwest Baghdad just before an international inspection team was to examine conditions at the detainees' previous location at Camp Honor in the Green Zone.

275. It was alleged that about 80 of the 280 detainees were being held by the 56th Brigade at the secret site and have had no access to lawyers or family members. It is also reported that prison inspectors were not permitted to conduct visits to the section of the facility. It is also alleged that the Counter-Terrorism Service was holding the rest of these detainees.

276. It was alleged that detainees are held incommunicado and in inhumane conditions, often for months at a time. It is alleged that interrogators beat the detainees, hung them upside down for hours at a time, administered electric shocks to various body parts, including the genitals, and asphyxiated them repeatedly with plastic bags put over their heads until they passed out.

277. It has also been reported that another secret prison was being run by the 54th Brigade, with the assistance of the 56th Brigade, in the old Muthanna airport in Western Baghdad. It is alleged that this secret prison held about 430 detainees who were denied access to their families or lawyers and were tortured.

Reply from the Government

278. The Government replied to the general allegation on 19 July 2011.

279. Regarding the allegation that a secret detention site was located in one of the Ministry of Justice's detention facilities at Camp Justice, known as Justice 2, the Government responded that Justice 2 is under the authority of the Iraqi Department of Corrections in the Ministry of Justice and is subject to regular periodic visits by prisons and detention centres inspections teams from the Ministry of Justice. With regard to Camp Honour, the Iraqi Ministry of Justice officially declared that the camp would be closed in mid-May of this year. The High Council of the Judiciary has confirmed that Camp Honour detainees were relocated to [other] sections of the Iraqi Department of Corrections by means of a phased transfer, rather than a simultaneous transfer.

280. The Government noted that its Ministry's annual reports pointed to shortcomings in the prisons and detention centre and indicated that there was overcrowding. The Ministry recommended that the situation should be tackled by expediting the cases of detainees and avoiding prolonged periods of detention.

281. With regard to the allegation that another secret prison was being run by the 54th Brigade, with the assistance of the 56th Brigade, in the old Muthanna airport in Western Baghdad, the Government noted that its teams frequently visit the 54th Brigade site at Al-Muthanna military airport and have not found any secret prison there. The Government indicated that it was informed by the administration that the 56th Brigade's policy is to transfer persons detained by members of the Brigade immediately to its detention centre.

282. In conclusion, the Government stated that its Ministry plays a positive role in the monitoring and documentation process with regard to alleged or observed violations. The Government shared with the Working Group statistics for 2008, 2009 and 2010 on the outcomes of actions taken in relation to acts of torture, indicating actions taken, in addition to follow-up actions with the judicial authorities and the administrations of prisons and detention centres.

Information from the Government

283. The Government submitted two communications dated 15 March and 11 November 2010, which were not reflected in the 2010 annual report (A/HRC/16/48).

284. In the first communication, the Government provided information on 16 outstanding cases. Based on this information, the Working Group decided to apply to six-month rule to nine cases at its ninety-fourth session. Concerning one case, the information provided was

considered insufficient to lead to its clarification. The remaining six cases had been previously clarified by the source. In this communication, the Government also provided information with regard to the processing of cases of enforced disappearances of Iraqi nationals and non-nationals under the former regime.

285. In the second communication, the Government provided information on one case which had previously been clarified by the source and provided a copy of the instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

286. During the reporting period, the Government transmitted one communication dated 19 July 2011, replying to a general allegation transmitted on 4 May 2011, concerning the existence of secret detention facilities in Baghdad.

Information from sources

287. Information was received from sources concerning one outstanding case, confirming the information provided by the Government and, consequently, leading to its clarification.

Clarification

288. On the basis of the information provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify one case following the confirmation from the source.

Meeting

289. Representatives of the Government of Iraq met with the Working Group at its ninety-fifth session.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

290. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 16,548 cases to the Government; of those, 30 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 108 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 16,410 remain outstanding.

Observations

291. The Working Group notes with concern that, during the reporting period, it transmitted two urgent appeals and that the allegations on one of them were later transmitted as an urgent action. The Working Group recalls article 2.1 of the Declaration which states that “No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances”, as well as article 3, which provides that “Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction.”

292. In addition, the Working Group reminds the Government of its obligations under the Declaration that “any person deprived of liberty shall be held in an officially recognized place of detention and, in conformity with national law, be brought before a judicial authority promptly after detention” (article 10).

Ireland

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
N/A		N/A		N/A	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	Yes (2009)		<i>Government response</i>	No	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

Observations

293. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to its general allegation sent on 15 May 2009, concerning the alleged involvement of the Government of Ireland in a practice of renditions and secret detention (A/HRC/13/31, par. 304-5). On 2 September 2011, the Government acknowledged receipt of the Working Group's communication retransmitting the general allegation.

Israel

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
2	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

294. The two outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr.1.

Italy

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>
<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>Yes (2009)</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Communication from the Working Group

295. According to the Working Group's usual practice, the Government of Italy received a copy of the general allegation that was transmitted to the Government of Morocco on 13 January 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-second session (see paragraphs 393-398).

296. It was reported that, in the context of the application of law 03-03 in the fight against terrorism, in force since 5 June 2003, there have been several cases of people arrested and held in secret detention for several days and, on some occasions, months. It was further reported that some of the individuals were arrested by Italian police officers while they were residing in Italy. In particular, it was reported that Mr. Ahmed Arrahmouni, born in 1988, and Mr. Mohamed Hilal, both university students usually residing in Parma, Italy, were allegedly arrested by the Italian police on 19 April 2010, and turned over to the Moroccan authorities the same day. On 27 January 2011, the Government acknowledged receipt of this communication.

General allegations

Reply from the Government

297. On 28 September 2011, the Government of Italy replied to a general allegation transmitted on 15 May 2009, concerning its alleged involvement in a practice of renditions and secret detention (A/HRC/13/31, par. 310-4), of which a reminder was sent on 26 August 2011.

298. It reported that in connection to the case of Mr. Nasr Osama Mustafa Hassan, it replied on several occasions, including during the discussion before the Committee against Torture in May 2007 and following the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention mission's report to Italy in January 2009. The Government stated that it also replied on related issues, including on the role of the Italian Intelligence and Military Security Service (SISMI), in December 2007, on the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, in October 2008, and on secret detention and extraordinary rendition, in July 2009.

299. The Government reported that at the conclusion of the judicial investigation (Inquiry No. 10838/05.21) on 5 December 2006, the State's Public Prosecutor Office in Milan requested the referral for trial of approximately 26 people serving at the time of the event at SISMI. The request was later confirmed by the Milan Tribunal on 16 February 2007.

300. The Government indicated that during the proceedings, Mr. L.P., a marshal of the Carabinieri Corps based in Milan, admitted his involvement in the abduction of Mr. Nasr Osama Mustafa Hassan. He was sentenced to a one-year-nine-months-and-ten-days detention penalty pursuant to article 444 of the penal code on 16 February 2007. The marshal was also suspended from his service within Carabinieri Corps, in accordance with the internal disciplinary proceeding.

301. The Government reported that it filed a complaint before the Constitutional Court on 14 March 2007, alleging a conflict of competence between the Government and the judicial authorities in Milan, due to the use by the latter of evidence obtained by violating the State secrecy law. Following a decision by the Constitutional Court issued in April 2009 that partially granted the request from the Government, the judicial authorities in Milan resumed the trial.

302. On 4 November 2009, the Tribunal in Milan released a verdict, by which almost all the defendants were convicted, save the charges of abduction brought against Mr. Niccolò Pollari, the former Director of the SISMI at the time, Mr. Marco Mancini, a former SISMI officer, and three Italian officers. Three members of the CIA were deemed protected by the Tribunal. Nevertheless, the Government indicated that the Tribunal decided that a compensation amounting to one million Euros and 500,000.00 Euros should be paid respectively to Mr. Nasr Osama Mustafa Hassan and his wife.

303. The Court of Assise of Appeal later confirmed the conviction of 25 individuals including 22 CIA agents, on 15 December 2010.

304. The Government recalled that according to articles 24 -25 -27 – 101 - 111 and 112 of the Constitution, the presumption of innocence remains until a definitive verdict is issued by the Court of Cassation, at the conclusion of a fair trial. Such approach is strictly linked to the enforcement of the so-called "principle of the double level of adjudication" characterised by three possible levels of trial, the last of which is before the Court of Cassation.

305. The Government therefore indicated that as long as the proceedings before the Milan Court continue, it cannot draw any conclusions, prior to a definitive verdict by the Court and reiterated its commitment to provide updates and clarifications on the case.

Information from the Government

306. On 28 September 2011, the Government transmitted one communication to the Working Group, replying to the general allegation transmitted on 15 May 2009.

Japan

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
4	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
0			N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Information from the Government

307. The Government transmitted one communication to the Working Group, dated 17 June 2011. In this communication, the Government of Japan submitted information provided by one of the sources to eight of the cases registered under the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

308. No information was received from the Government concerning its outstanding cases.

Meetings

309. Representatives of the Government of Japan met with the Working Group at its ninety-third, ninety-fourth and ninety-fifth sessions to discuss developments connected to cases.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

310. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted four cases to the Government and all remain outstanding.

Jordan

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
2	0	0	0	0	2
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

311. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in document E/CN.4/2006 and Corr. 1.

Kenya

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
N/A		N/A		N/A	
Urgent Appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		Yes		Government response No	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

General Allegations

Summary of the general allegation

312. Information was submitted by sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Kenya. This information was transmitted to the Government on 9 September 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-third session.

313. The source informed the Working Group that, between 2006 and 2008, hundreds of enforced disappearances were perpetrated in the Mt. Elgon district. These enforced disappearances took place in the context of the conflict that occurred between State authorities and the Sabaot Land Defence Forces (SLDF). It was reported that most of the disappearances were carried out in 2009 when the Government launched a joint military-police operation, called "Okoa Maisha", against the SLDF. According to sources, most males in Mt. Elgon district, sometimes even children, were arrested and detained by security forces and often subjected to torture. It appears that those who died were thrown into mass grave sites. Reportedly, those grave sites are not protected and have not been exhumed for the purpose of identifying the remains contained therein.

314. It was alleged that no serious investigations of those disappearances were conducted. The events of Mt. Elgon are excluded from the mandate of both the Commission of Inquiry into the Post Election Violence Experience in Kenya after the General Election (CIPEV) and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC). Furthermore, it was also alleged that the court summons delivered by a pre-trial chamber of the International Criminal Court against six individuals does not encompass the events that occurred at Mt. Elgon.

315. The source alleged that the Criminal Code of Kenya does not contain an autonomous crime of enforced disappearance. It also supports the view that the criminal code does not exclude statutory limitations as far as enforced disappearances. Reportedly, the families of the persons subjected to enforced disappearances were threatened to not report violations and were therefore afraid to participate as witnesses in proceedings due to harassment and threats by security personnel. Finally, it was reported that no reparation has been provided to the victims.

316. No response was received from the Government regarding this general allegation.

Observations

317. The Working Group reminds the Government of its obligations under the Declaration to investigate matters concerning enforced disappearances, to punish those responsible, and to provide reparations to victims (articles 3 and 19).

318. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government concerning the general allegation transmitted on 9 September 2011.

Kuwait

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
1		Yes		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

Information from the Government

319. The Government transmitted two communications dated 4 May and 29 September 2011, concerning the outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

Information from sources

320. Sources provided information concerning the outstanding case.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

321. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted one case to the Government which remains outstanding.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
1		Yes		0	

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Information from the Government

322. The Government transmitted two communications to the Working Group dated 23 May and 22 June 2011, concerning the outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

323. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted seven cases to the Government; of those, five have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, one has been discontinued and one remains outstanding.

Lebanon*

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
312	0	1	0	0	313
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Standard procedure

324. The Working Group transmitted one newly-reported case to the Government. The case concerned Mr. **Mohsen Mousavi**, *chargé d'affaires* of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Lebanon, who was allegedly abducted approximately 35 kilometers north Beirut, in front of the Al-Barbareth police checkpoint, while he was traveling from Beirut to Tripoli, on 4 January 1982. Reportedly, Mr. Mousavi was abducted by Lebanese paramilitary forces in

* In accordance with the practice of the Working Group, Osman El-Hajjé did not participate in the decisions relating to this section of the report.

the presence of the Chief of Lebanese Security Forces and the highways' Police Checkpoints chiefs.

Information from the Government

325. On 30 March 2010, the Government provided information on a case registered under the Syrian Arab Republic which had already been clarified by the source. This communication could not be translated in time for inclusion in the 2010 annual report (A/HRC/16/48).

326. During the reporting period, the Government transmitted one communication dated 29 June 2011. This communication could not be translated in time for inclusion in the present report.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

327. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 321 cases to the Government; of those, two cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, six cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 313 remain outstanding.

Libya

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
8	1	0	0	0	9
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
0			N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>Yes (4)</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>No</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>		<i>No</i>

328. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Urgent actions

329. The Working Group transmitted one case under its urgent action procedure. The case concerned Mr. **Salem al Ragoubi Salem Mohamed**, who was allegedly abducted from his home in Tripoli by around twenty members of the Internal Security Services, on 28 June 2011.

Urgent Appeals

330. The Working Group transmitted four communications under its urgent appeals procedure.

331. The first communication was transmitted on 23 February 2011, jointly with six other special procedures mechanisms, concerning the reported deaths of at least 233 people and the excessive use of force against protesters by security forces in the context of the demonstrations, which had taken place across the country since 15 February 2011. More specifically, it was reported that four brothers, Messrs. **Al Mahdi Saleh Hmeed, Sadek Saleh Hmeed, Ali Saleh Hmeed, and Fredj Saleh Hmeed**, were allegedly arrested in their home in Tripoli and taken to an undisclosed location by the Libyan security forces, on 16 February 2011.

332. On 4 March 2011, sources informed that the four brothers had been released.

333. The second communication was transmitted on 14 March 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, concerning Messrs. **Ghaith Abdul-Ahad and Andrei Netto**, who were reportedly abducted by Government forces while travelling in the area called Zawiyah in western Libya, on 10 March 2011. Moreover it was reported that the Libyan authorities admitted holding these two individuals but refused to inform about their whereabouts.

334. The third communication was transmitted on 18 March 2011, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, concerning Messrs. **Safa Aldin Hilal Mohamed Al Shareef**, who was allegedly arrested by Internal Security Forces agents at his workplace in Ras Lanouf, on 15 February 2011; **Adel Abdallah Almadaa Salah**, who was allegedly arrested by Internal Security Forces agents in a hotel in Tripoli on 18 February 2011; **Abdalsalem Alqanashi**, who was allegedly arrested by internal security forces agents at the Libyan-Egyptian border on 19 February 2011; **Ali Mubarak Omran**, who was allegedly arrested by a group of persons supporting the central military troops at Al Abrak airport on 19 February 2011; **Alsadek Almabrouk Hamada Bridan**, who allegedly disappeared from Abu Slim prison when internal security forces were evacuating the prisoners on 16 February 2011. In addition, the urgent appeal concerned Messrs. **Abdalkarim Mohamed Abdalkarim, Salah Almabrouk Saad, Abdallah Abdalsilam Khalifa, Nasser Amar Ali, Farj Amar Ali, Assam Mohamed Abdalrazak Shahat, Ali Mohamed Salah, Souad Ali Boumbrika, Abdessalam Youness, and Adam Masaoud Mohamed Idrisswere**, who were allegedly abducted by a group of people supporting the central military troops in Al Abrak airport where they were last seen on 19 February 2011. Finally, the urgent appeal made reference to reports that hundreds of recruits of the Air Force Academy allegedly disappeared. It further referred to an alarming figure of hundreds of persons allegedly detained in unknown places.

335. The fourth communication was transmitted on 31 March 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, concerning fourteen journalists who may have been subjected to enforced disappearance while reporting in Libya, namely: Messrs. **Ahmand Val Wald-Eddin, Lufti Al-Massoudi, Ammar Al-Hamdan, Kamil Al-Tallou, Dave Clark, Joe Raedle, Roberto Schmidt, Atef al-Atrash, Mohamed al-Sahim, Mohamed al-Amin, Idris al-Mismar, Salma al-Shaab, Suad al-Turabouls, and Stéphane Lehr**.

Request for a visit

336. On 28 October 2011, the Working Group requested the Government to undertake a visit to the country. On 31 October 2011, the Government replied that it will extend an invitation to the Working Group once the situation in the country returns to normal and once a Government is formed.

Press Releases

337. On 24 March 2011, the Working Group issued a press release expressing deep concern about allegations received according to which hundreds of enforced disappearances had been committed over the previous few months in Libya. The Working Group recalled that enforced disappearances may amount to a crime against humanity when perpetrated in certain circumstances.⁸

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

338. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 16 cases to the Government; of those, seven cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source and nine remain outstanding.

Observations

339. The Working Group has been gravely concerned about the number of allegations of enforced disappearances received during the reporting period, as reflected in the urgent action and the four urgent appeals transmitted to the Government, which make reference to several individuals.

340. The Working Group welcomes the willingness shown by the new Government to consider the possibility of extending an invitation for a visit in the future.

341. The Working Group encourages the new Government to secure the fulfilment of its obligations under the Declaration to ensure that cases of enforced disappearance are promptly investigated and persons accused of having committed these violations are arrested and prosecuted; that trials are only carried out in competent civilian courts and punishments are commensurate with the gravity of the crime; the individual and collective right to the truth about the practice of enforced disappearance in the country; and finally that the victims of acts of enforced disappearance obtain redress and integral reparations, including the means for as complete a rehabilitation as possible (articles 3, 13, 18, and 19).

342. The Working Group would also like to recall article 7 of the Declaration, which states that “No circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances.”

Mauritania

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>

⁸ The full text of the press release can be consulted at: <http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10889&LangID=E>

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0	N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

343. The outstanding case was retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Mexico

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 76</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 4</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
238	31	45	0	4	310

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0	N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>Yes (2)</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>Yes (1)</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

Urgent actions

344. The Working Group sent 31 cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government.

345. The first four cases concerned Messrs. **Juan Carlos Chavira Soprano, Dante Castillo Delgado, Raúl Navarro Soprano and Félix Vizcarra Torres**, who were allegedly arrested in Colonia Praderos de Los Oasis, Ciudad Juárez, by agents of the Delta Group of the municipal police of Ciudad de Juárez on 26 March 2011, and then taken to an undisclosed location.

346. The following seven cases concerned Messrs. **José Diego Cordero Anguiano, Ernesto Cordero Anguiano, Juan Diego Cordero Valdivia, Alan Josué Bocanegra López, Sergio Sánchez Pérez, Mario Alberto Reyes Mata and José Javier Martínez**, who were allegedly detained by the municipal police in El Plateado de Joaquín Amaro on 6

December 2010, and, on the following day, taken by agents of the State or the Judicial Police.

347. The following four cases concerned Ms. **Prisca María Jaimes Hernández**, and Messrs. **Heriberto Celestino Bernal Maldonado**, **Alejandro Manríquez López** and **Julio Alberto Sambrano Sánchez**, who were allegedly detained by police officers in Boca del Rio, Veracruz, on 14 September 2010.

348. The next eight cases concerned the alleged detention of Messrs. **Toribio Jaime Muñoz González**, **Guadalupe Muñoz Veleta**, **Jaime Muñoz Veleta**, **Oscar Muñoz Veleta**, **Hugo Muñoz Veleta**, **Nemesio Solís González**, **Luis Romo Muñoz** and **Oscar Guadalupe Cruz Bustos**, members of the same family, by agents of the Federal Police when they were gathered at the house of one of them in Cuauhtémoc, Chihuahua, on 19 June 2011. Reportedly, the detention took place a few hours after one of the family members had an argument with the municipal police.

349. The following four cases concerned the alleged detention of Messrs. **Adrián Nava Cid**, **Israel Arenas Durán**, **Javier García Álvarez**, and **Reynaldo García Álvarez**, by members of Traffic Patrol 131 of Juárez, Nuevo León, when they were travelling on Avenida Pablo Livas, Juárez municipality, Nuevo León, on 17 June 2011.

350. The following case concerned Mr. **Jesús Víctor Llano Muñoz**, who was allegedly detained by Navy officials in Sabinas, Hidalgo, on 23 June 2011, and then taken to an undisclosed location.

351. The next case concerned Mr. **René Azael Jasso Maldonado**, who was allegedly detained in Sabinas, Hidalgo, by navy officials, on 28 June 2011, and then taken to an undisclosed location.

352. The following case concerned Ms. **Isela Hernández Lara**, who was allegedly arrested at her home in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, by members of the Army on 14 August 2011, and then taken to an undisclosed location.

353. The last case concerned Mr. **Marco Antonio Flores Rosas**, who was allegedly arrested at his home in Monterrey, Nuevo León, by members of the Army on 7 September 2011, and then taken to an undisclosed location.

Standard procedure

354. The Working Group transmitted 45 newly-reported cases to the Government. The cases concerned Messrs. **Héctor Amarillas Martínez**; **Sergio Arredondo Sicarios**; **Diego Bahena Armenta**; **José Luis Balderas Hernández**; **Miguel Balderas Pérez**; **Juan Miguel Bustamante Morales**; **Mario Alberto Bustamante Valdez**; **Paolo Cesar Antonio Cano Montero**; **Jesús Humberto Cantero Hernández**; **Gersain Cardona Martínez**; **Ezequiel Castro Torrecillas**; **Pedro Cortes Guzmán**; **José Guadalupe Delgado Martínez**; **Héctor Alejandro Estavillo Márquez**; **Jeremeel Fernández Morán**; **Porfirio Gaona Vásquez**; **Juan Garduno Martínez**; **Eduardo Ignacio González Romero**; **Juan Diego Hernández López**; **Oscar German Herrera Rocha**; **Alejandro Enrique Hodoyan Palacios**; **José Everardo Lara Hernández**; **José René Luna Ramírez**; **Juan Manuel Ortiz Rodríguez**; **Erick Fernando Pardevel Pérez**; **Tomas Pérez Francisco**; **José María Artemio Plancarte Sagrero**; **Héctor Rangel Ortiz**; **Jaime Ramírez Leyva**; **Sergio Ramírez Miranda**; **Heber Eusebio Reveles Ramos**; **Mauricio Rodríguez González**; **Víctor Adrián Rodríguez Moreno**; **Vicente Rojo Martínez**; **Ignacio Salgado Mora**; **Artemio Soroa Brito**; **Felipe de Jesús Tapia Frías**; **Giovani Urbina Aguilera**; **Isaías Uribe Hernández**; **Octavio Rafael Villar Pina**; and **Eugenio Zúñiga Castillo**. The majority of these cases occurred in 2009, in Coahuila.

Urgent Appeals

355. The Working Group transmitted two communications under its urgent appeal procedure to the Government.

356. The first communication was transmitted on 19 January 2011, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, concerning the alleged disappearance of a **group of migrants** and the subsequent harassment and threats against **Father Solalinde and his collaborators** in “Albergue de Migrantes hermanos en el Camino de la Esperanza,” a shelter for migrants in Oaxaca.

357. On 7 February 2011, the Government replied to this urgent appeal and reported that the train in which the migrants were travelling was stopped by an operation of the National Institute of Migration (INM), which in coordination with the Federal Police and members of the Mexican Army resulted in the detention of 92 persons. It was further reported that thereafter, the train continued its journey and was boarded by other migrants who managed to evade the operation. Later, the train was stopped because the track was obstructed with timber and the driver heard shots in the back of the train, without verifying what was happening. The Government provided information on the investigations underway as well as on other measures taken with regard to these events, including the reinforcement of the security for Father Solalinde and his shelter. In addition, it reported that the INM in coordination with several Government agencies began, in April 2010, a series of meetings in order to develop an Integral Strategy for the Combat of the Kidnapping of Undocumented Migrants that travel through the country. Finally, it informed on the guarantees to the effective protection of the human rights of the migrants who transit the territory where the facts occurred.

358. The second communication was transmitted on 2 September 2011, jointly with another special procedures mechanism, concerning the alleged detention and ill-treatment of a minor by agents of the National Defence Secretariat (Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional) on 25 July 2011. According to the source, the minor was at risk of being subjected to enforced disappearance. Reportedly, he has been taken to the detention center (Centro Nacional de Arraigo) and threatened to confess his alleged participation in an armed confrontation in Nuevo Laredo. Reportedly, the circumstances of his case were similar to those related to another minor who had been allegedly arrested, forced to pledge guilty for the charges against him, and who had later disappeared.

359. On 3 September 2011, the source reported that the minor who had been the subject of the urgent appeal had been released.

Prompt intervention

360. On 2 November 2011, the Working Group sent a prompt intervention letter to the Government regarding the alleged acts of intimidation and threats against the **Muñoz family** after they filed a criminal complaint at the Attorney General's Office regarding the alleged disappearance of eight members of their family by agents of the Federal Police on 19 June 2011. On 27 September 2011, the Working Group had transmitted those eight cases under its urgent action procedure (see par. 396).

Information from the Government

361. The Government transmitted five communications to the Working Group.

362. In the first communication, dated 7 February 2011, the Government replied to the urgent appeal dated 11 January 2011.

363. In the second communication, dated 18 May 2011, the Government submitted comments on the preliminary observations made by the Working Group at the end of its visit to the country.

364. In the third communication, dated 16 June 2011, the Government provided additional information concerning reported disappearances in Coahuila in follow-up to the mission undertaken by the Working Group in March 2011.

365. In the fourth communication, dated 27 June 2011, the Government informed the Working Group that on 22 June 2011, the decree promulgating the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was published in the official gazette thus making this instrument binding in the whole country.

366. In the fifth communication, which was received by the Working Group during the meeting held with representatives of the Government on 4 November 2011, the Government provided comments regarding the draft visit report.

Information from sources

367. Sources provided information on eight outstanding cases. As a result, four cases were clarified.

Clarification

368. Following information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify four cases.

Meetings

369. Representatives of the Government of Mexico met with the Working Group at its ninety-fifth session.

Visit

370. The Working Group visited Mexico from 18 March to 1 April 2011 (see A/HRC/19/58/Add.2). The visit was preceded by its ninety-third session, held in Mexico City from 15 to 18 March 2011.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

371. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 488 cases to the Government; of those, 28 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 134 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, 16 cases have been discontinued and 310 remain outstanding.

Observations

372. The Working Group thanks the Government for the cooperation extended before and during its visit to the country and for hosting its ninety-third session.

373. The Working Group again expresses concern that, during the period under review, 31 urgent actions and two urgent appeals, concerning several people, were transmitted to the Government. The Working Group recalls article 2.1 of the Declaration which states that “No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances”, as well as article 3, which provides that “Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction.”

374. The Working Group would also like to recall article 7 of the Declaration, which states that “No circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances”.

375. The Working Group would also like to remind the Government of its obligations under the Declaration towards the families of the disappeared and in particular of article 13.3 according to which States must take steps to ensure that persons involved in investigations of cases of enforced disappearance, including the complainant, counsel, witnesses and those conducting the investigation, are protected against ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisal.

Morocco

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 10</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 4</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
55	7	3	3	1	61
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
39			Yes		9
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>Yes</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>Yes</i>	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>Yes</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>Yes</i>	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>	

Urgent actions

376. The Working Group transmitted seven cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government.

377. The first two cases concerned Messrs. **Abdellatif Kouibaat** and **Badr Kounine**, who were allegedly arrested in Sidi Moumem by three agents of the “Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire” wearing civilian clothing on 27 October 2010.

378. The third case concerned Mr. **Azdine Braik**, who was allegedly arrested in a public place at Ain Smen Street, Fez, by four agents of the Direction Générale de la Surveillance du Territoire in civilian clothing on 30 October 2010.

379. The fourth case concerned Mr. **Ahmad Daftare**, who was allegedly arrested in Al Mohammadia by people who identified themselves as security agents on 31 October 2010.

380. The fifth case concerned Mr. **Rachid Tayane**, who was allegedly abducted at his parents’ home, located in Al Mohammadia, by two persons who identified themselves as Security Service agents wearing civilian clothing on 31 October 2010.

381. The sixth case concerned Mr. **Said Azzame**, who was allegedly arrested in Al Mohammadia, by persons who identified themselves as Security Service agents on 1 November 2010.

382. The seventh case concerned Mr. **Hicham El Hachimi**, who was allegedly abducted from his home, located in Al Mohammadia, by police agents in civilian clothing on 30 November 2010, and then taken to an unknown destination.

Standard procedure

383. The Working Group transmitted three newly-reported cases to the Government.

384. The first case concerned Mr. **Mustafa Saleh Hnini**, who was allegedly abducted on 6 November 1975, in Zbara (nearby Amgala), by the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces under the command of El Ghajdami.

385. The second case concerned Mr. **Omar Abdelouahed Sénoussi**, a political activist, who was allegedly abducted from his workshop in Kenitra by Government forces, at the beginning of the 70s (between 1973 and 1974).

386. The third case concerned Mr. **Omar El Ouassouli (or Wassouli)**, who was allegedly last seen in June 1988, at the headquarters of the Security Services, at Tetouan.

Prompt intervention

387. On 31 May 2011, the Working Group, together with four other Special Procedures mechanisms, transmitted a prompt intervention letter to the Government regarding the alleged use of force by the police against peaceful demonstrators, including during a demonstration held on 15 May 2011, to denounce the existence of a secret place of detention in Temara.

388. On 29 July 2011, the Government replied to this communication and reported that there have been more than 717 protests and only 77 have been forbidden by the competent authorities.

389. Concerning the allegations of ill-treatment during the demonstration in front of the Direction Générale de la Sureveillance du Territoire (DGST), the Government noted that this demonstration was not permitted on the basis of a notification to the organisers in conformity with the legislation in force (article 17 of the Code of Public Liberties and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - ICCPR).

390. The Government highlighted that, following the instructions by the judiciary and the Government, the alleged place of detention was visited by the Attorney General to Rabat's Appeal Court on 18 May 2011, who affirmed not having verified the existence of any place that could be considered a secret place of detention or aimed at immoral or illegal practices. The Government further indicated that, the same day, a Parliamentary Commission of representatives of political parties and of the National Human Rights Council, visited this place and concluded that no such detention place existed.

391. Regarding the legal basis for the use of force, the Government stressed that, although it values the use of dialogue, the employment of security forces is aimed at maintaining order and public security in situations when demonstrators carry out uncivilised acts. Therefore, the intervention of public forces was dictated by the obligation of the application of the law, the preservation of public order and the protection of common property, in conformity with domestic laws and the ICCPR.

392. Finally, the Government stressed that the public forces acted with the supervision of the judiciary and in total respect of the law in force for the dispersion of demonstrations that constitute a violation of the general laws in force.

General allegations

Summary of the general allegation

393. The Working Group received information from credible sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Morocco. This information was transmitted to the Government of Morocco on 13 January 2011, after the Working Group ninety-second session.

394. It was reported that, in the context of the application of law 03-03 in the fight against terrorism, in force since 5 June 2003, there have been several cases of people arrested and held in secret detention for several days and, on some occasions, for a few months.

395. In this connection, the source reported that the last wave of arrests without disclosing the whereabouts of the detainees took place in Casablanca between 12 March and 3 May 2010. During this period, the source alleges that at least 11 people were abducted on the streets or from their homes by officials of the General Directorate of Territorial Surveillance and then taken to unknown places of detention.

396. Four of these cases were brought to the attention of the Government under the Working Group's urgent action procedure in 2010: Mr. Otman Babi, Mr. Abderahim Lahjouli, Mr. Adnan Zakhbat, and Mr. Younes Zarli. The other cases concern: Mr. Saïd Ezziouani, was allegedly arrested on 12 April 2010, in the proximity of the Assunna Mosque, located at 2 March Avenue, Casablanca, by Security Services agents; Mr. Abdelaziz Janahe, was allegedly arrested on 19 April 2010, at his home, by Security Services agents; Mr. Mahdi Maliani, was allegedly abducted on 19 March 2010, in the area Hay Al-Ousra, Ain-Chock district, Casablanca, by Security Services agents; Mr. Mohamed Boutarfas, was allegedly arrested on 1 May 2010, at his home, by State agents in civilian clothing and then taken to an unknown place; Mr. Zouhair Benkassou, was allegedly arrested on 1 May 2010, at his home, by State agents in civilian clothing and then taken to an unknown location; Mr. Ahmed Arrahmouni and Mr. Mohamed Hilal, both usually residing in Parma, Italy were allegedly arrested by the Italian police on 19 April 2010, and turned over to the Moroccan authorities the same day.

397. According to the source, these individuals were presented before a judge on 6 May 2010. Mr. Mohamed Boutarfas, Mr. Zouhair Benkassou and Mr. Ahmed Rahmouni were released following their presentation before the judge.

398. According to the Working Group's usual practice, the Government of Italy received a copy of the general allegation.

Reply from the Government

399. On 14 October 2011, the Government provided information on seven individuals mentioned in the general allegation stating that they were prosecuted as a result of their belonging to terrorist groups.

400. Regarding Messrs. Saïd Essiouani and Abdelaziz Janahe, the Government noted that they were members of a structure linked to Al-Qaida and to its affiliates and planned to commit terrorist attacks in the Kingdom, capped from France by Mr. Ahmed Sahnouni Yaacoubi, French of Moroccan origin. Messrs. Essiouani and Janahe were taken before the Investigative Judge at the Appeal Court of Salé on 6 May 2010, concerning an illegal association created to commit terrorist attacks and attempt of voluntary homicide, who ordered their detention at the Civil Prison of Sale.

401. Regarding Mr. Mahdi Maliani, the Government reported that he was arrested in the context of the dismantling of a terrorist structure in April 2010, and that he was detained at the Civil Prison of Salé.

402. Concerning Messrs. Mohamed Boutarfas and Zouhair Benkassou, the Government stated that they were arrested in the context of the dismantling of a terrorist structure in April 2010 and that they were prosecuted in liberty.

403. In relation to Mr. Ahmed Arrahmouni, it noted that he was repatriated to Morocco on 29 April 2010, because of his contacts with international networks of radical Islamist movements. It further noted that Mr. Arrahmouni was acquitted after examination of the situation by the BNPJ of Casablanca.

404. Finally, regarding Mr. Mohamed Hilal, the Government noted that he was a student in Italy, who was extradited to Morocco on 29 April 2010, for reasons related to the Security of the State and the public order. It further noted that Mr. Hila was acquitted after the consideration of the situation by the police authorities.

405. The Government also noted that Messrs. Said Essiouani, Abdelaziz Janahe and Mohamed Hilal were arrested by the national brigade of the judicial police (Brigade Nationale de la Police Judiciaire) with strict respect of the law and the legal procedures in force and under the effective control of the judiciary.

Information from the Government

406. On 29 May 2008, the Government transmitted a communication which could not be translated in time for inclusion in previous reports. It concerned 12 outstanding cases. Based on this information, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fifth session, to apply the six-month rule to two of those cases. In the meantime, one of the remaining cases had already been clarified by information provided by the Government. Concerning the remaining nine cases, the Working Group decided to continue their consideration during its forthcoming sessions. In this communication, the Government also requested additional information on 22 cases, 21 of which had been discontinued in 2009 (A/HRC/13/31, para. 368) and the remaining one was clarified in 2010 on the basis of the information provided by the Government (A/HRC/16/48).

407. On 2 October 2009, the Government transmitted a communication concerning 15 outstanding cases. Information concerning five of those cases could not be translated in time for inclusion in previous reports (A/HRC/16/48, para. 324). At its ninety-fifth session the Working Group decided to continue consideration of these five cases during its forthcoming sessions.

408. During the reporting period, the Government of Morocco transmitted eleven communications to the Working Group.

409. In the first communication, dated 21 December 2010, the Government submitted information concerning one case which had been previously clarified by the source.

410. In the second communication, dated 10 February 2011, the Government provided information on three cases. In the sixth communication, dated 10 June 2011, the Government transmitted a rectified response with regard to these cases. Based on this information, the Working Group decided at its ninety-fifth session to apply the six-month rule to these three cases.

411. In the third communication, dated 16 February 2011, the Government provided information pertaining to the recommendations made by the Working Group following its visit to the country in 2009.

412. In the fourth communication, dated 26 April 2011, the Government transmitted information concerning four outstanding cases. In the ninth communication, dated 12 October 2011, the Government rectified some of the information provided in its communication dated 26 April 2011. Based on the information provided, the Working Group decided at the ninety-fifth session to apply the six-month rule to these cases.

413. In the fifth communication, dated 9 June 2011, the Government provided information on two outstanding cases. At its ninety-fifth session, the Working Group decided to consider them at later.

414. The seventh communication was received by the Working Group from representatives of the Government during a meeting held on 8 July 2011. This communication was a report on the progress of the cooperation between the Moroccan authorities and the Working Group, and on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Working Group. The Government also provided information on the new Moroccan Constitution, the reform of the National Council on Human Rights and the establishment of the inter-ministerial delegation on human rights. In addition, the Government made reference to the problems encountered with the treatment of some outstanding cases. Moreover, it reported on 45 outstanding cases. On one case, the Government requested the Working Group to outline the reasons for its retransmission if it had been clarified by the Working Group in 1995. In addition, the Government requested additional information on six cases and provided information on the remaining 38 cases. The Working Group decided, at its ninety-fifth session, to apply the six-month rule to seven of these 38 cases based on the information provided on 26 April and 10 June 2011. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of 14 of these 38 cases. As indicated above, the Working Group decided to continue the consideration of the remaining 17 cases during its forthcoming sessions.

415. In the eighth communication, dated 29 July 2011, the Government replied to a prompt intervention letter transmitted on 31 May 2011.

416. In the tenth communication, dated 14 October 2011, the Government reported on the 45 outstanding cases it had also addressed in its communication dated 8 July 2011. In this connection, with regard to one case, the Government rectified information it had previously provided. Furthermore, the Government requested additional information on six cases and provided information on the remaining 38 cases. The Working Group decided, at its ninety-fifth session, to apply the six-month rule to seven of these 38 cases based on the information provided on 26 April and 10 June 2011. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of 14 of these 38 cases. As indicated above, the Working Group decided to continue the consideration of the remaining 17 cases during its forthcoming sessions. In addition, the Government provided information on seven of the persons mentioned in the general allegation transmitted on 13 January 2011.

417. In the eleventh communication dated 26 October 2011, the Government provided the original documents supporting the information provided on 14 October 2011.

Information from sources

418. Sources provided information on 15 outstanding cases. As a result, one case was clarified by the Working Group. In addition, concerning another case, sources confirmed the information provided by the Government leading to its clarification.

Clarification

419. Following the information provided by the sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

420. On the basis of the information provided by the Government, the Working Group decided to clarify three cases; one of these, following the confirmation by the source, and the remaining two, following the expiration of the period prescribed by the six-month rule.

Meetings

421. Representatives of the Government of Morocco met with the Working Group at its ninety-fourth session.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

422. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 285 cases to the Government; of those, 53 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 150 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, 21 cases have been discontinued and 61 remain outstanding.

Observations

423. The Working Group is concerned by the fact that it transmitted seven urgent actions and a prompt intervention letter during the reporting period. The Working Group would like to recall that, in its resolution 7/12, the Human Rights Council urged Governments to take steps to provide adequate protection to witnesses of enforced or involuntary disappearances, human rights defenders acting against enforced disappearances and the lawyers and families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment to which they might be subjected.

424. The Working Group welcomes the continuous efforts made by the Government to clarify outstanding cases. In addition, the Working Group thanks the Government for its report on the implementation of the recommendations made after its visit to the country in 2009, and hopes to continue with the cooperation to address all the recommendations. The Working Group looks forward to work on a follow-up report.

Mozambique

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
2	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

425. The two outstanding cases were transmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Myanmar

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
<i>1</i>			<i>Yes</i>		<i>0</i>
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>		<i>N/A</i>

Urgent action

426. The Working Group transmitted one case under its urgent action procedure to the Government concerning Mr. **Maung Mahn Nyein**, who was allegedly detained by immigration officials upon his arrival at the airport in Yangon on 24 July 2011.

Information from the Government

427. The Government transmitted two communications, dated 9 June and 13 October 2011, concerning one outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

Information from sources

428. Sources provided information on one outstanding case.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

429. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted eight cases to the Government; of those, six cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and two remain outstanding.

Namibia

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
3	0	0	0	0	3
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

430. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and regrettably no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Nepal

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
458	0	0	0	0	458
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
5		No		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		Yes		Invitation extended No	

Information from the Government

431. The Government transmitted one communication to the Working Group dated 20 June 2011. In this communication, it replied to the annual reminder concerning outstanding cases transmitted by the Working Group on 20 April 2011. The Government reported that under article 33 (s) of the Interim Constitution of Nepal of 2007, the responsibility of the State includes the constitution of a High-Level Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate the facts and about those persons involved in serious violations of human rights and crimes against humanity committed during the course of the conflict. Similarly, article 33 (q) stipulates the provision of relief of the families of the victims on the basis of the report of the Investigation Commission constituted to investigate the cases of persons who were subjected to enforced disappearance during the conflict. Likewise, clause 5.2.5 of the Comprehensive Peace Accord concluded between the then Government and the Nepal Communist Party on 21 November 2006, states that both parts agree to constitute a High-Level Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate the truth about those who have seriously violated human rights and those who were involved in crimes against humanity in the course of the armed conflict and to create an environment of reconciliation in the society. The Government informed the Working Group that it has presented two bills in the Legislature Parliament for the formation of the said commissions which are the final stage of approval following discussions at the Legislative Committee of the Parliament. The two Commissions to be formed after the approval of these bills by the Parliament shall investigate into the 458 cases referred to by the Working Group and bring the truth to the surface about them.

432. The Government highlighted that the proposed commissions would facilitate the management of the conflict smoothly through, among other things, investigating actual facts on the grave violations of human rights during the armed conflict, finding the truth about those who disappeared or made disappeared, identifying perpetrators, collecting facts and evidences, making recommendations as to the actions to be taken against the guilty, and recommending relief to the family of those who are disappeared or made disappeared. The Government further indicated that it remains fully committed to implement the directions of the Supreme Court to make a separate law on disappeared persons and form a commission on disappeared persons to investigate into the matter. In this context, the Government indicated that the commissions would have a prominent role in the investigation and evaluation of the said 458 cases.

433. The Government informed the Working Group that the National Human Rights Commission has carried out the exhumations of the remains of five persons whose cases are outstanding with the Working Group and that their DNA tests are under way.

434. The Government also indicated that the 458 reported cases appear to have occurred during the ten year long conflict, which is a special kind of situation. In order to address such a situation, the Government indicated that the truth and reconciliation commission and the disappearance commission are in the process of being formed. Hence, the Government reassured that the necessary steps would be taken following the proposed bills take legal form.

435. Finally, the Government reiterated that it is committed to investigating into the grave violations of human rights during the armed conflict, find the truth about the disappeared or forcefully disappeared persons, and respect, protect and promote the rights guaranteed by national and international instruments with reference to the disappeared persons.

Request for a visit

436. On 12 May 2006, the Working Group requested to undertake a follow-up mission to Nepal. A reminder letter was transmitted on 20 July 2009. On 2 October 2009, the

Government informed the Working Group that, due to the limited capacities of the country and other engagements, it was unable to extend an invitation to visit the country. A new reminder letter was transmitted on 30 June 2011. No reply has been received so far.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

437. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 672 cases to the Government; of those, 79 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 135 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 458 remain outstanding.

Observations

438. The follow-up report on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Working Group following its visit to Nepal in 2004 (E/CN.4/2005/65/Add.1, paragraph 58), can be found in addendum 4 (A/HRC/19/58/Add.4).

Nicaragua

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
103	0	0	0	0	103
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	Yes		<i>Invitation extended</i>	No	

439. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and regrettably no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Request for a visit

440. On 23 May 2006, the Working Group requested the Government of Nicaragua to undertake a visit, as part of a four-country initiative in Central America. Reminder letters were sent on 20 July 2009, 16 August 2010 and 18 August 2011. No response has yet been received.

Pakistan

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 5		Cases clarified during the period under review: 10		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
113	2	3	10	0	107 ^h
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
25		Yes		14	
Urgent appeal		Yes (2)	Government response		No
General allegation		Yes	Government response		Yes
Prompt intervention letter		N/A	Government response		N/A
Working Group request for a visit		Yes	Invitation extended		No

Urgent Actions

441. The Working Group transmitted two cases to the Government under its urgent action procedure. The first concerned Mr. **Muzaffar Bhutto**, who was allegedly abducted by State intelligence agents in civilian clothes escorted by police forces in Hyderabad City, Sindh province, on 25 February 2011. The second concerned Mr. **Al Sharkawy Abdullah Mohammed Abdelrahim**, a university student who was last seen in the Hostel of the AIR University, located at F/8 Markaz, Islamabad, before allegedly being abducted by Pakistani Security Forces on 25 May 2011. The Government acknowledged receipt of these two cases.

Standard procedure

442. The Working Group transmitted three newly-reported cases to the Government. The first case concerned Mr. **Mir Sohrab Khan Marri**, who was allegedly abducted by Pakistani State Agents from the Hotel Syed Mohammad Agha, located in Quetta, Province of Balochistan, on 8 November 2009. The second case concerned Mr. **Ali Asghar Ali Asghar Bangulzai**, who was allegedly arrested in front of the Government Boys Degree College, located in Quetta, Province of Balochistan, by Pakistani Intelligence agents in plain clothes on 18 October 2001. The third case concerned Mr. **Khan Mohammad Marri**, who was allegedly abducted by plain-clothed Inter-Services Intelligence Agency officials and local police in Metroville West N^o. 1 on 7 November 2010.

^h One of the urgent actions had been transmitted as a case in the past and it remained outstanding. Therefore, the Working Group decided, at its 94th session, to merge the two cases as they both referred to the same person.

Urgent Appeals

443. The Working Group transmitted two communications under its urgent appeals procedure to the Government. The first communication was sent on 30 December 2010, together with two other Special Procedures mechanisms, and concerned Messrs. **Siddique Eido** and **Yousaf Baloch**, who were allegedly abducted in Pasni by men in civilian clothes and others wearing the uniform of the Federal Paramilitary Force of Pakistan Frontier Constabulary on 21 December 2010. The second was sent on 5 May 2011, together with three other Special Procedures mechanisms, and concerned Messrs. **Riaz Kakepoto**, **Shah Nawaz Bhutto**, **Ali Nawab Mehar**, and **Jam Bhutto**, members of Jeay Sindh Mutehda Mahaz, a Sindhi speaking nationalist group based in Pakistan, who were allegedly arrested and taken to an unknown destination by Pakistani security forces in plain clothes on 11 April 2011. The Government acknowledged receipt of these two communications.

General Allegations

Summary of the general allegation

444. Information was submitted by sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Pakistan. This information was transmitted to the Government on 9 September 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-fourth session.

445. The source informed that many activists, teachers, journalists, and lawyers disappeared in Balochistan, Pakistan. The disappearances were attributed to the security forces of the Government of Pakistan, in particular to the frontier corps and intelligence agencies. It was alleged that these security forces were often accompanied by men in plain clothes. It was alleged that, since October 2010, every month saw an increase in the number of cases of alleged disappearances and that these acts were carried out with impunity.

446. The sources also indicated that these human rights abuses created a climate of fear for the families of the disappeared and that they were inhibited to speak out in fear that security agents would kill their loved ones or abduct other family members in reprisal. It was alleged that the Government of Pakistan was failing to meet its obligation under international law, as reflected in the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, to take effective measures to prevent and end acts of enforced disappearance, to ensure that those responsible for those violations were brought to justice and that surviving victims and families were provided with reparations in accordance with international standards.

447. It was alleged that the Judicial Commission, created by the Government of Pakistan in March 2010 to investigate cases of enforced disappearances across Pakistan, including Balochistan, had a narrow mandate and was failing to record statements of released individuals to gain information about the circumstances of their disappearances and to use this information to bring perpetrators to justice. The Commission was also criticised for its failure to investigate the role of the intelligence agencies, the main organs accused of involvement in acts of enforced disappearances.

448. It was reported that the Commission had been able to trace 134 missing persons, of whom 23 detainees had so far been released. However, the list of traced and released persons was not publicly available and the names of the missing persons on the list were not known in Balochistan. In addition, the list of traced individuals did not contain the names of those who disappeared during the Musharraf era, or at least governmental agencies had not admitted that those individuals were in custody.

Reply from the Government

449. On 4 November 2011, the Government replied to the general allegation. It stated that the allegations made were baseless, general in nature and unsubstantiated and reiterated the Government's commitment to promote and protect human rights of all citizens, including those who have reportedly disappeared.

450. The Government noted that a Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances, which registers all cases received from any quarter alleging enforced disappearance, was constituted in May 2010 and another one in March 2011 as the tenure of the first commission expired in December 2010. It further noted that cases of disappearance could be registered, through four different fora: the Human Rights Cell of the Supreme Court of Pakistan; the Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances; the National Crisis Management Cell of the Ministry of Interior; and the Special Desk at Home and Tribal Affairs Department. In addition, the Government noted that it is considering paying some financial assistance to families of the missing persons, purely on humanitarian grounds.

451. The Government also noted that there are no political prisoners in Pakistan of any political party, including those based in Balochistan and Sindh.

452. The Government further reiterated that its law enforcement and intelligence agencies were fully cognizant of the human rights issue of enforced disappearances and recalled that efforts were being undertaken at the highest level to address the problem.

Information from the Government

453. The Government transmitted six communications to the Working Group.

454. In the first communication, dated 31 December 2010, the Government replied to the urgent appeal transmitted on 9 November 2010, concerning Mr. Imran Jokhio, aged 17, who was allegedly abducted by police officials on 20 May 2010, when riding his three-wheeler auto rickshaw on the Mafi Faqir bridge at the Rohri canal (see report A/HRC/16/48, para. 382). The Government reported that the kidnapping of Mr. Jokhio was registered on 4 June 2010, at the Phull Police Station and that, after the registration of a First Information Report, two police constables were arrested and the case handed to the Investigation Branch for further investigation. It also stated that a team was constituted for the recovery of Mr. Jokhio and the arrest of the remaining accused. Thereafter, the relatives of Mr. Jokhio filed a petition with the Honourable Court of Sindh Bench at Sukkur which is under judicial trial. The Honourable Court has ordered the Superintendent of Police Investigation to constitute a team for the interrogation of the arrested police constables and for the recovery of Mr. Jokhio.

455. In the second communication, dated 8 February 2011, the Government provided information on eight outstanding cases. Based on this information, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-third session, to apply the six-month rule to these cases.

456. In the third communication, dated 10 June 2011, the Government provided information on 16 outstanding cases. Based on this information, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fourth session, to apply the six-month rule to 13 cases. With regard to the remaining three cases, the six-month rule had been applied earlier to one of them and the other two were clarified following the source's confirmation of the information provided by the Government.

457. In the fourth communication, dated 2 August 2011, the Government provided information on one outstanding case. Based on this information, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fifth session, to apply the six-month rule to the case.

458. In the fifth communication, dated 4 August 2011, the Government provided information on one outstanding case, which was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

459. In the sixth communication, dated 4 November 2011, the Government replied to the general allegation sent on 9 September 2011.

Information from sources

460. Sources provided information on four outstanding cases. For two cases, the sources validated the information provided by the Government leading to their clarification.

Clarification

461. Following the information provided by the Government, which was confirmed by the source, the Working Group decided to clarify two cases.

462. Following the expiration of the period provided by the six-month rule, the Working Group decided to clarify eight cases.

Request for a visit

463. On 29 September 2010, the Working Group requested the Government to extend an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. On 3 October 2010, the Government acknowledged receipt of the request.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

464. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 143 cases to the Government; of those, seven cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 28 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, one has been deleted, and 107 remain outstanding.

Observations

465. The Working Group is concerned by the fact that, during the reporting period, it transmitted two cases under its urgent action procedure and two urgent appeals. The Working Group recalls article 2.1 of the Declaration which states that “No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances”, as well as article 3, which provides that “Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction.”

Peru

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
2,371	0	0	0	0	2,371

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0	N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeals</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

Information from the Government

466. The Government transmitted one communication dated 11 July 2011, which could not be processed on time for inclusion in the present report.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

467. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 3,009 cases to the Government; of those, 385 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 253 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 2,371 remain outstanding.

Observations

468. The Working Group thanks the Government for the information provided and looks forward to processing it.

Philippines

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
620	0	1	0	0	621

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0	N/A		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	Yes	<i>Invitation extended</i>	No

Standard procedure

469. The Working Group transmitted one newly-reported case to the Government. The case concerned Mr. **Ambrosio Derejeno**, who was allegedly arrested in Barangay Village by members of the Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Unit on 1 January 2010.

Request for a visit

470. On 24 May 2006, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. Reminder letters were sent on 16 August 2010 and 18 August 2011. No response has yet been received from the Government.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

471. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 782 cases to the Government; of those, 35 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 126 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 621 remain outstanding.

Observations

472. The Working Group regrets that no response has been received from the Government to its general allegation sent in 2009 concerning the dismissal, by the Court of Appeals, of *amparo* petitions for the supposed failure of the petitioners to prove that their rights to life, liberty or security were violated or under threat (A/HRC/13/31, paras. 416-9), notwithstanding a reminder sent on 26 August 2011.

Russian Federation

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
467	0	0	0	0	467
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
2			No		N/A
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>		N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>		N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>		N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	Yes		<i>Invitation extended</i>		No

Information from the Government

473. The Government transmitted one communication dated 24 August 2010, which could not be translated on time for inclusion in report A/HRC/16/48. This communication has not yet been translated.

474. During the reporting period, the Government transmitted one communication to the Working Group dated 29 March 2011. In this communication, the Government provided information on two outstanding cases, which was not considered sufficient to lead to their clarification.

Request for a visit

475. On 2 November 2006, the Working Group requested an invitation to visit the country. The Working Group reiterated its interest to undertake the visit to the Russian Federation on 4 June 2008, 20 July 2009, 16 August 2010 and 18 August 2011. On 4 August 2009, the Government informed the Working Group that, due to limited capacities of the country and other engagements, it was unable to extend an invitation to visit the country. On 30 August 2011, the Government replied that it did not have any substantial objections but, due to the heavy schedule of visits by international and regional human rights mechanisms already planned, it suggested to revisit the question in mid-2012.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

476. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 479 cases to the Government; of those, 10 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, two cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 467 remain outstanding.

Rwanda

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
21	0	0	0	0	21
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

477. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Saudi Arabia

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
4	0	0	0	0	4
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

478. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Serbia

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
N/A		N/A		N/A	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response N/A	
Working Group request for a visit		Yes		Invitation extended Yes	

Request for a visit

479. On 29 August 2011, the Working Group requested the Government to extend an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. On 14 September 2010, the Government invited the Working Group to undertake a visit to the country at a mutually agreed period. On 25 October 2011, the Government renewed its invitation to visit the country at a mutually agreed time, preferably in the first half of 2012.

Meetings

480. Representatives of the Government of Serbia met with the Working Group at its ninety-fourth session.

Observations

481. The Working Group thanks the Government for having extended an invitation to visit the country in 2012.

Seychelles

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
3	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

482. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Somalia

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
0		N/A		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response	
General allegation		N/A		Government response	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended	

483. The outstanding case was retransmitted and regrettably no response was received from the Government. Reference to the case appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

South Sudan

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
0	0	0	0	0	0 ⁱ
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
N/A		N/A		N/A	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response	
General allegation		N/A		Government response	
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response	

ⁱ Following the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011, and its admission as a United Nations Member State on 14 July 2011, the Working Group has started reviewing the cases recorded under Sudan to determine whether these should be transferred to the records of South Sudan in accordance to the Working Group's working methods.

<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>No</i>
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Request for a visit

484. A request for a visit was sent to the Government of South Sudan on 29 August 2011. No reply has been yet received.

Spain

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
4	0	1	1	0	4

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>
5	Yes	1

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Standard procedure

485. The Working Group transmitted one newly-reported case to the Government. It concerned Mr. **Miguel García Muñoz**, who allegedly disappeared while traveling to Valencia on 20 December 1949. The source alleged that State agents were responsible for the disappearance.

Information from the Government

486. The Government transmitted three communications dated 15 November 2010, 16 February 2011, and 15 June 2011.

487. In the first communication, the Government submitted information and documentation concerning three outstanding cases, one of which was under the six-month rule. Based on the information provided by the Government, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fourth session, to apply the six-month rule also to the second case. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of the remaining case.

488. In the second communication, the Government submitted information and documentation concerning four outstanding cases, two of which were under the six-month rule. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of the remaining cases. In addition, the Government submitted information in relation to the

general activities carried out by the Government of Spain with regard to the victims of the civil war and the dictatorship.

489. In the third communication, the Government submitted information concerning four outstanding cases, one of which was under the six-month rule. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to the clarification of the remaining cases. In addition, the Government requested additional information about the newly-reported case.

Information from sources

490. Sources provided information concerning one outstanding case.

Clarification

491. Following the expiration of the period prescribed by the six-month rule, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fourth session, to clarify one case.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

492. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted five cases to the Government; of those, one has been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government and four remain outstanding.

Sri Lanka

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 59</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
5,653	0	59	0	0	5,671 ^j
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
0			N/A		
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	Yes		<i>Government response</i>	No	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	Yes		<i>Government response</i>	No	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	Yes		<i>Invitation extended</i>	No	

Standard procedure

493. The Working Group transmitted 59 newly-reported cases to the Government. The cases concerned Messrs. **Jagajeesan Arulbaskaran; Selvachandran Athinarayanapillai; Rajeevkanth Chandrasegaram; Saviriyana Milroy Coonghe; Soosaiappu Victor Croos; James Kumar Ronald Fernando; Govindarasa Govindarasa Kirupaharan;**

^j 41 cases were found to be duplicated cases and were therefore deleted.

Mahalingam Janarthan; Christy Milan Joseph; Thevadas Joseph Thevadas; K. P. Sureshkumar; Raveendra Premaratna; Vinoja Kalimuththu; Kavinthan Kanagalingam; Ramakrishna Kandasamy; Sivaranjana Krishnakumar; Nirusan Mahenthiram; Balasundaram Manuel; Dharmaraj Marathan; Dineshkumar Marathan; Suthasuran Markkandu; Ruban Mathiyas; Tharmakulasingham Mauran; Uthayakumar Muruga Moorthy Uthayakumar; Nathikkumar Nagalingam; Umakanthan Nagarasa; Yogaratnam Naren; Anthanan Paranthaman; Tharshika Pathmanathan; Sivapalan Perumal; Gurumoorthy Ponnampalam; Thangamuttu Ponnampalam; Sivaratnam Premnath; Logeswaran Rajenthiran; Manokaran Ramesh Kumar; I.A. Ranjithkumar; Punitharuban Rasaiyah; Subajini Rasamuththu; Seenithamby Sanithirasekeran; Rajenthiran Segar; Jeyakanthan Sellamuthu; Dineshkumar Shanmugavel; Jeevachandran Sinhaharaya; Richard Emmanuel Sinhaharaya; Kanagalingam Sinnathamby; Sasitharan Sinnaththurai; Kavithasan Sivanu; Subarajtha Suntharalingam; Vijayabaskaran Thanapalasingam; Rajakulasingam Thangarasa; Thangarasa-Ragu Thangarasa-Ragu; Jeykumar Tharmalingam; Kalaisudar Thayasri; Santhamary Thayasri; Swaminathan Thayasri; Anthony Godwin Theenu; Rajagopal Veeran; Ganeswaran Veluchchami; and Yogarasa Yoganatham. The majority of these persons allegedly disappeared in 2009, in Mullaitivu.

Prompt intervention

494. On 23 August 2011, the Working Group, together with three other Special Procedures mechanisms, sent a prompt intervention letter to the Government regarding alleged threats against individuals, including relatives, related to the case of Mr. **Pattani Razeek**, a human rights defender who was reportedly disappeared and killed.

General allegations

Summary of the general allegation

495. Information was submitted by sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in Sri Lanka during the last phase of the war against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam from 2006 until 2009. This information was transmitted to the Government on 4 May 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-third session.

496. The source informed the Working Group about serious allegations of human rights violations in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka, in particular the Mannar district. Allegations were that enforced or involuntary disappearances, as well as other serious human rights violations, including arbitrary detentions, torture, extrajudicial killings, rapes and other forms of sexual violence, discrimination based on religion or belief and ethnic origin, as well as serious limitations to the exercise of other civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights, occurred.

497. According to sources, more than 500 persons disappeared in the Jaffna district between January and August 2007. Similarly, information was received that approximately 100 people disappeared in the Mannar district between 2008 and 2009.

498. Allegations were made about the absence of impartial investigations, prosecution, trial and sentence of alleged perpetrators of human rights violations. According to the sources, existing mechanisms such as police and existing human rights commissions, among others, have proved unable to assist the families of the victims of enforced or involuntary disappearances in their search for their beloved ones. It was alleged that families did not have access to relevant information and that there was no centralised list of detainees in each detention centre to which relatives could refer.

499. Sources also reported that there was a lack of substantial progress on the several reconciliation initiatives that were set, which have allegedly failed to provide the victims with answers on the fate and whereabouts of the disappeared and to provide accountability of alleged perpetrators of human rights violations; among other obligations incumbent upon States where enforced or involuntary disappearances have occurred. In this connection, it was alleged that few had been prosecuted, subjected to trial and sentenced, despite the almost three years that have elapsed between the end of the war against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

500. Sources alleged that there was a lack of transparency in the practice of various commissions of inquiry, the lack of public character of their reports and the denial of their access to the victims, families and civil society.

501. No response was received from the Government regarding this general allegation.

Information from the Government

502. On 7 July and 2 September 2009, the Government submitted two communications in which it provided two lists with a total of 459 possible duplicate cases. During its eighty-ninth session, the Working Group reviewed 171 cases and concluded that they were duplicates and therefore they were deleted from its records. During its ninety-fifth session, the Working Group continued reviewing these cases and concluded that 41 were also duplicates and decided to also delete them from its records. For the remaining cases, the Working Group continues to check the original submissions.

503. No communications concerning outstanding cases were received during the reporting period.

Request for a visit

504. On 16 October 2006, the Working Group requested the Government of Sri Lanka to extend an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. The Government replied that it would not be possible to schedule a visit during the proposed dates, and that the interest of the Working Group would be given due consideration. Reminder letters were sent on 20 July 2009, 16 August 2010 and 20 July 2011.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

505. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 12,460 cases to the Government; of those, 40 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 6,535 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, 214 cases were found to be duplications and were therefore deleted, and 5,671 remain outstanding.

Observations

506. The Working Group has been able to deal with most of the backlog concerning Sri Lanka; however, a considerable number of cases have been received during the reporting period but have not yet been dealt with because of a lack of resources. The Working Group hopes to deal with these cases as soon as possible.

507. The Working Group reminds the Government of its obligations under the Declaration towards the families of the disappeared.

508. The Working Group regrets that no response has been received to the general allegation transmitted on 4 May 2011.

Sudan

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
174	0	0	0	0	174 ^k
Number of cases on which the Government has replied	Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)		
2			No		0
Urgent appeal	Yes (2)		Government response		No
General allegation	N/A		Government response		N/A
Prompt intervention letter	N/A		Government response		N/A
Working Group request for a visit	Yes		Invitation extended		No

Urgent Appeals

509. The Working Group transmitted two communications under its urgent appeals procedure to the Government.

510. The first one was transmitted on 23 November 2010, jointly with six others special procedures mechanisms, regarding the situation of Mr. **Abdelrahman Mohamed Al-Gasim**, who was reportedly arrested by members of the National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS), in Khartoum, on 29 October 2010; Mr. **Abdelrahman Adam Abdallah** and Mr. **Derar Adam Abdallah**; Mr. **Manal Mohamed Ahmed**, Ms. **Aisha Sardo Sherif**, Ms. **Aziza Ali Idris**, Mr. **Abu Gasim Al Din**, and Mr. **Zakaria Yacoub** who were allegedly arrested by NISS agents on 30 October 2010; and Mr. **Jaafar Alsabki Ibrahim**, who was allegedly arrested by NISS agents in Khartoum, on 3 November 2010. At the time of the communication, the fate and whereabouts of these nine persons were unknown.

511. The second one was transmitted on 28 March 2011, jointly with four others special procedures mechanisms, concerning the alleged detention in an unknown location of Mr. **Suleiman Wida'a**, Ms. **Fatima Bashir** and Ms. **Fathia Ting** as well as Mr. **Jaafar Alsabki Ibrahim**.

Information from the Government

512. On 18 May 2010, the Government transmitted a communication concerning two outstanding cases which could not be translated in time for inclusion in the 2010 annual report (A/HRC/16/48). The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

^k Following the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011, and its admission as a United Nations Member State on 14 July 2011, the Working Group has started reviewing the cases recorded under Sudan to determine whether these should be transferred to the records of South Sudan in accordance to the Working Group's working methods.

513. During the reporting period, the Government transmitted one communication to the Working Group dated 16 August 2011, in which it provided its comments on United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights thirteenth periodic report on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, titled “Preliminary report on violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in Southern Kordofan from 5 to 30 June 2011”. The Government indicated that the comments provided constituted as well a response to the content of the press statement issued on 22 July 2011 (see par. 564). Concerning enforced disappearances, the Government indicated that the Sudanese Armed Forces cannot be responsible for the disappearances of any person during the incidents and that they never targeted Christians or their churches.

Information from sources

514. Sources provided information on one outstanding case.

Press release

515. On 22 July 2011, the Working Group, jointly with two other Special Procedures mechanisms, issued a press release expressing alarm over reports of atrocities in Southern Kordofan region of **Sudan**, including killings, arbitrary arrests and detentions, and enforced disappearances perpetrated against Nubans and other dark-skinned people.¹

Request for a visit

516. A request for a visit was sent to the Government of the Sudan on 20 December 2005. On 3 April 2008, 20 July 2009, 16 August 2010 and 18 August 2011, the Working Group reiterated its interest to undertake the mission. However, no reply has yet been received.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

517. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 383 cases to the Government; of those, four cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 205 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 174 remain outstanding.

Observations

518. The Working Group is concerned by the fact that, during the reporting period, it transmitted two urgent appeals, one concerning nine individuals and the other concerning three individuals. The Working Group recalls article 2.1 of the Declaration which states that “No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances”, as well as article 3, which provides that “Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction.”

¹ The full text of the press release can be consulted at:
(<http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11263&LangID=E>)

Syrian Arab Republic

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 21		Cases clarified during the period under review: 2		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
22	11	10	1	1	41
Number of cases on which the Government has replied	Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)		
17			Yes	1	
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	Yes (7)		<i>Government response</i>	Yes (1)	
<i>General allegation</i>	Yes (2)		<i>Government response</i>	No	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	Yes		<i>Invitation extended</i>	No	

Urgent actions

519. The Working Group transmitted eleven cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government.

520. The first case concerned Mr. **Alnawathy Moheeb**, a Palestinian journalist, who was allegedly abducted by Syrian Intelligence Services' agents from his accommodation in Al Kheder Street, Damascus, and then brought to an unknown location, on 5 January 2011.

521. The second case concerned Mr. **Anas Al-Shugri**, who was allegedly abducted by Military Intelligence Service officials in a barn where he was hiding, which was located between the villages of Al-Basateen and Al-Murah, on 14 May 2011.

522. The third case concerned Mr. **Mohammad Al-Ashtar**, who was allegedly abducted by police officers at the Al Rastan Police Station – Muderiatte Al Mintaka, on 13 May 2011, after he went there to file a complaint.

523. The fourth and fifth cases concerned Mssrs. **Mahmoud Wannoseh** and **Hussein Toma**, who were allegedly arrested by Political Security Service agents in civilian clothing near their homes, both located in Al Hara Al Sharikieh, Hamorieh, Damascus, on 21 June 2011.

524. The sixth case concerned Mr. **Ahmad Al-Khanji**, who was allegedly arrested by Security Service agents at a house located in Bab-Toma, Damascus, on 8 July 2011.

525. The seventh case concerned Mr. **Hasan Bitar**, who was allegedly arrested by six agents of the Damascus Air Intelligence Branch in civilian clothing at his house, located in Daraya, Damascus, on 19 July 2011.

526. The eighth case case concerned Mr. **Deyaa Al Abdullah**, who was allegedly arrested at his place of work in Al Tha'lah village by agents of the Syrian Political Security in civilian clothing on 29 June 2011.

527. The ninth case concerned Mr. **Majd Eddine Kholani**, who was allegedly arrested by Air Force security services agents in civilian clothing, on 8 August 2011.

528. The tenth case concerned Mr. **Ayo Jwan**, who was allegedly arrested at his house in Ras Al Ain by agents of the Syrian Political Security wearing civilian clothing, on 4 September 2011.

529. The eleventh case concerned Mr. **Yahya Al-Shurbaji**, who was allegedly arrested in Sahnaya, in the outskirts of Damascus, by agents of the Damascus Air Intelligence Service wearing civilian clothing, on 6 September 2011.

530. According to the reports received, the majority of these alleged enforced disappearances occurred in the context of demonstrations that took place across the country since March 2011.

Standard procedure

531. The Working Group transmitted ten newly-reported cases to the Government.

532. The first case concerned Mr. **Hasan Alhaj Ibrahim**, who was allegedly arrested on 26 July 1979, by the State Security Intelligence in Aleppo. Reportedly, he was last seen at the Damascus Citadel Prison on 22 June 1980 and since then the Military Intelligence denied his presence at the said prison.

533. The second case concerned Mr. **Ahmad Al-Sheikh**, who allegedly disappeared in July 2008, after a riot at the Sednanya Military prison.

534. The third case concerned Mr. **Jamal Grewati**, who was allegedly arrested by State Security Forces in Aleppo, on 1 November 1979.

535. The fourth case concerned Mr. **Muhammad Dardar**, who allegedly disappeared in July 2008, after a riot at the Sednanya Military prison.

536. The fifth case concerned Mr. **Thabet Abaji**, who allegedly disappeared in March 1980 from his Military Unit, in the Third Contingent, Qutaifa suburb, in Northern Damascus.

537. The sixth case concerned Mr. **Husam Al-Sawadi**, who was allegedly arrested at his home in Deir ez Zor by men in civilian clothing who introduced themselves at state security agents, in August 2008.

538. The seventh case concerned Mr. **Mohammed Sakher Abaji**, who was allegedly arrested at his home in Aleppo, by men in civilian clothing who introduced themselves at state security agents, in March 1980.

539. The eighth case concerned Mr. **Bassel Maderati**, who allegedly disappeared in July 2008, after a riot at the Sednanya Military prison.

540. The ninth case concerned Mr. **Zaitoun Kassem Adnan**, who was allegedly arrested in Al Kunaibera by agents of the Syrian Intelligence Service in civilian clothing on 2 February 1997.

541. The tenth case concerned Mr. **Mohammed Saad Eddin Al Braidy**, who was allegedly arrested in Daraa by agents of the Air Force Intelligence in civilian clothing, on 25 July 2009.

Urgent Appeals

542. The Working Group transmitted seven urgent appeals to the Government concerning the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic in relation to demonstrations that took place across the country since March 2011.

543. The first one was transmitted on 30 March 2011, jointly with five other special procedures mechanisms, concerning a number of protesters, some of whom were under the age of 18 years old, who were allegedly arrested in the cities and towns of Aleppo, Banias, Dera'a, Douma, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Ma'aran Nu'man and Al-Malkyiah between 8 and 23 March 2011, and whose fates and whereabouts remained unknown.

544. On 6 July 2011, the Government replied to this urgent appeal. The Government emphasized that, since the beginning of the events in March 2011, the competent Syrian authorities have dealt with peaceful demonstrations by those whose demands and goals are reform and combating corruption in a civilized manner reflecting the nature and substance of the relationship between society and state, and have safeguarded those demonstrations until such time as they ended and all the participants had returned to their homes. However the Government also stressed that armed terrorist gangs are appearing on the ground, attacking, terrorizing and killing peaceful demonstrators in order to discredit the public authorities of Syria by portraying them as undertaking bloody operations to suppress the demonstrators. The Government also reported that all those who were detained for perpetrating unlawful acts have been transferred to the judicial authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Syrian Code of Criminal Procedure and in complete conformity with the legislation promulgated in terms of lifting the state of emergency, so that there is no longer any scope in Syria for unofficial detention: suspects are referred to the competent public prosecutor within 24 hours and come under the protection and guardianship of the Syrian judiciary. In most of the cases referred to the courts, the suspects have been released immediately. As for those who have committed acts of sabotage, arson or murder, the competent judicial authorities have prosecuted them in accordance with the provisions of the law, and those who are proven innocent are declared not guilty by judicial judgment, while those whom the courts find have committed such acts are punished in accordance with the provisions of the Syrian Criminal Code. In addition, the Government submitted the principles the measures the Syrian Government has taken and the legislation it has promulgated recently in the framework of promoting and protecting human rights.

545. The second one was transmitted on 26 May 2011, jointly with four other special procedures mechanisms, concerning Messrs. **Wael Al-Hamada**, who was allegedly arrested at his workplace in Damascus on 11 May 2011; **Abdel Rahman Al-Hamada**, who was allegedly arrested by agents from the intelligence services on 30 April 2011; **Mohammed Hasan al-Labwani**, who was allegedly arrested at his home on 2 May 2011, in al-Zabadani, near Damascus; **Hassan Abd al-Adhim**, who was allegedly arrested at his office in Damascus by State Security agents on 28 April 2011; **Omar Qashaash**, who was allegedly arrested in Aleppo on 30 April 2011; and **Yasser Al-Khayyat**, who was allegedly taken to a security detention centre on 11 May 2011.

546. The third one was transmitted on 17 June 2011, jointly with six other special procedures mechanisms, concerning Messrs. **George Sabra**, **Ahmed Maetouk**, **Abdulrahman Al-Hamada** and **Fayez Sarah**, who were allegedly arrested by security forces between 9 April and 2 May 2011.

547. The fourth one was transmitted on 3 August 2011, jointly with three other special procedures mechanisms, concerning Messrs. **Bashar**, **Mohamed** and **Ghassan Al Sahyoni**, who were allegedly arrested at their home in Mafrak Al Kal'a, Banias, and then taken to an unknown destination by uniformed agents belonging to the Military Intelligence Service, on 12 May 2011.

548. The fifth one was transmitted on 10 August 2011, jointly with five other special procedures mechanisms, concerning Mr. **Al Tahhan**, who was allegedly arrested at his home, located in Aleppo, by two agents of the Aleppo Air Intelligence Branch in civilian clothing, on 19 July 2011.

549. The sixth one was transmitted on 16 August 2011, jointly with one other special procedures mechanism, concerning Mr. **Abdel Karim Rihaoui**, who was allegedly arrested on 11 August 2011, by Air Intelligence officials at the Havana Cafe, located in Damascus, where he was meeting with a journalist.

550. On 24 August 2011, sources reported that Mr. Rihaoui had been released.

551. The seventh one was transmitted on 30 August 2011, jointly with five other special procedures mechanisms, concerning Messrs. **Walid Al-Bunni** and his two sons, **Mu'ayad Al Bunni** and **Iyad Al Bunni**, who were allegedly arrested by members of the Intelligence Agency at their home in Al Tal, Damascus, on 8 August 2011. It was reported that Iyad was released the same day. However, the fate and whereabouts of Mr. **Al Bunni** and his son **Mu'ayad** remained unknown at the time of the urgent appeal.

General Allegations

Summary of the general allegations

552. Information was submitted by sources concerning obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance. This information was transmitted to the Government through two general allegations, on 9 September 2011, after the Working Group's ninety-fourth session.

553. On the first general allegation, sources reported that there have been systematic human rights violations committed by the Syrian authorities against its population, including enforced disappearances. It was alleged that possibly thousands of people have disappeared. It was further alleged that those arrested were being detained by the security services, rather than by the judicial police who normally have the jurisdiction to do so. It was reported that these arrests were taking place without arrest warrants, and those detained were subjected to a period of enforced disappearance as their families were not able to obtain information regarding the place of detention or fate. It was also alleged that many of those subject to being disappeared are subject to ill-treatment and were often tortured.

554. On the second general allegation, sources reported that a mass grave containing the remains of at least 13 bodies including women and children (possibly including members of the Abazied and al-Mahmaed families), was discovered on 16 May 2011 near Daraa in an area called Talit Mohammed Assarie. It was alleged that these families lived together in a house that was targeted by the army during the attack on Daraa at the beginning of May and that many civilians were killed by the military when the military attacked the city's old quarter. It was further alleged that the authorities cordoned off the area after the bodies were discovered and that the authorities have prevented those who discovered the bodies from identifying them. It was also alleged that during the siege of Daraa security personnel prevented residents from leaving their homes and from removing dead bodies from the streets. It was alleged that the bodies on the streets disappeared. Finally, sources urged that the Syrian authorities stop further killings of civilians; uncover mass graves and respect the right of families to know the fate of their relatives.

555. No response was received from the Government during the reporting period regarding these two general allegations.

Information from the Government

556. The Government transmitted four communications to the Working Group.

557. In the first and third communications, dated 1 December 2010 and 31 May 2011, the Government provided information on one outstanding case. Based on the information

provided on 31 May 2011, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fourth session, to apply the six-month rule to that case.

558. In the second communication, dated 9 March 2011, the Government provided information concerning 16 outstanding cases. Based on this information, the Working Group decided to apply, at its ninety-third session, the 6-month rule to one case. However, this information was contested by the source of the case and therefore the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fourth session, to suspend the application of the 6-month rule. Concerning the remaining cases, the Government stressed that the relevant sources had not provided information for many years and therefore requested the Working Group to apply its working methods.

559. In the fourth communication, dated 6 July 2011, the Government replied to the urgent appeal dated 30 March 2011.

560. On 30 March 2010, the Government of Lebanon provided information on a case registered under the Syrian Arab Republic which had already been clarified by the source.

Information from sources

561. Information was received from sources concerning three outstanding cases. On the basis of the information provided by one of the sources, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fourth session, to suspend the application of the six-month rule to one case and to clarify another case.

Clarification

562. Following the information provided by sources, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

563. Following the expiration of the period prescribed by the six-month rule, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

Request for a visit

564. On 19 September 2011, the Working Group requested the Government to extend an invitation to visit the country. No reply has been received during the reporting period.

Press Release

565. On 5 August 2011, the Working Group and six other special procedures mandate holders issued a press release warning that the scale and gravity of the violent crackdown in the Syrian Arab Republic continued unabated, and reiterated their call for an immediate end to the violent strategies adopted by the Government to quash the on-going demonstrations.^m

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

566. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 82 cases to the Government; of those, 27 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 14 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 41 remain outstanding.

^m The full text of the press release can be consulted at:
(<http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=11281&LangID=E>)

Observations

567. The Working Group is gravely concerned about the number of allegations of enforced disappearances received during the reporting period, as reflected in 11 urgent actions, seven urgent appeals and two general allegations, one of which makes reference to reports that thousands of individuals may have disappeared.

568. The Working Group would like to recall article 2 of the Declaration, which states that “No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced”; article 3, which states that “Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction”; and article 7, which states that “No circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances”.

569. In light of the above, the Working Group would like to stress its interest in undertaking a visit to the country.

Tajikistan

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
6	0	0	0	0	6
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
6		Yes		3	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>Yes</i>	

Information from the Government

570. The Government transmitted six communications to the Working Group.

571. In the first and third communications, dated 10 March and 2 July 2011, the Government transmitted information on all outstanding cases. The information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to their clarification.

572. In the second communication, dated 28 April 2011, the Government transmitted a copy of the Report of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Tajikistan on Human Rights for 2009-2010.

573. In the fourth communication, dated 11 July 2011, the Government retransmitted the information provided on 2 July 2011.

574. In the fifth communication, dated 22 August 2011, the Government replied positively to the Working Group's request for a visit.

575. In the sixth communication, dated 14 September 2011, the Government provided information on three outstanding cases. Based on this information, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fifth session, to apply the six-month rule to these three cases.

Request for a visit

576. On 30 June 2011, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. On 22 August 2011, the Government extended an invitation to visit the country at mutually convenient and agreed dates.

Observations

577. The Working Group thanks the Government for having extended an invitation to visit the country.

Thailand

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 2		Cases clarified during the period under review: 1		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
54	2	0	1	0	55
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
34		Yes		0	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response	
General allegation		N/A		Government response	
Prompt intervention letter		Yes		Government response	
Working Group request for a visit		Yes		Invitation extended	

Urgent actions

578. The Working Group sent two cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government. They concerned Messrs. **Ibroheng Karhong** and **Dulhami Marae**, who allegedly disappeared in Bannangsta District, Yala Province, on 30 April 2011. According to the source, they were reportedly last seen entering the Border Patrol Police camp at Ban Santi 1.

Prompt interventions

579. On 16 February 2011, the Working Group jointly with another special procedure mechanism, transmitted a prompt intervention letter to the Government concerning the alleged threats received by Ms. **Angkhana Neelaphajit**, President of the Justice and Peace Commission and wife of Mr. Somchai Neelaphajit, a human rights lawyer who

disappeared in 2004. According to the source, the threats coincide with the on-going legal procedures concerning the case of Mr. Neelaphaijit.

580. On 5 July 2011, the Government replied to the prompt intervention letter. It reported that it had always provided Ms. Neelaphaijit with protection in response to her safety concerns. It further reported that the concerns related to her safety, which were raised earlier by relevant special procedures mechanisms, were promptly and duly investigated, as previously informed. The Government stated that, although the threats may coincide with on-going legal proceedings involving Ms. Neelaphaijit's husband and with her role as a human rights defender, it would be presumptuous to draw any conclusion at this stage, especially before the authorities concerned have completed all relevant investigations.

Information from the Government

581. The Government transmitted three communications to the Working Group.

582. In the first communication, dated 10 February 2011, the Government provided information on six outstanding cases and requested clarifications from the Working Group with regard to the 2010 Annual Report. Concerning one outstanding case, the Government brought to the Working Group's attention that, notwithstanding that in its 2009 Annual Report (A/HRC/13/31, par. 552) it had been indicated that the six-month rule had been applied to this case, the said case had not yet been clarified. The Working Group replied that, due to a technical error, the letter informing the source about the implementation of the six-month rule had not been sent. Therefore the six-month rule started to apply after the Working Group's ninety-third session. In addition, based on the information provided, the Working Group decided to apply the six-month rule to two other cases. Regarding the remaining three cases, the information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

583. In the second communication, dated 5 July 2011, the Government replied to the prompt intervention letter sent on 16 February 2011.

584. In the third communication, dated 17 October 2011, the Government requested clarifications concerning the suspension of the six-month rule with regard to a case. In addition, it provided information to the Working Group concerning the remedies provided to 28 persons who appear on the records of the Working Group, and noted that the Government has taken all cases of alleged disappearances very seriously, especially in addressing the plights of the families whose members had allegedly disappeared, thereby providing them with appropriate remedies. Furthermore, the Government requested the assistance of the Working Group in obtaining more specific information on the outstanding cases. It also asked the Working Group whether the six-month rule could be applied to seven cases for which the Thai Court had ruled to be disappearances. Finally, it replied to the request for a visit, as well as informed the Working Group that the Cabinet of the Royal Thai Government had approved the signing the Convention and its ratification is being finalized.

Information from sources

585. Sources provided information on five outstanding cases. Regarding one case, the source confirmed the information provided by the Government and, consequently, the case was clarified. In addition, the sources contested the information provided by the Government with regard to two cases to which the six-month rule had been applied. Consequently, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fourth session, to suspend the application of the six-month rule to these two cases.

Clarification

586. Following the information provided by the Government, which was later confirmed by the source, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

Request for a visit

587. On 30 June 2011, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to the country. On 17 October 2011, the Government of Thailand replied that given the high number of requests received, a further communication would be conveyed to the Working Group when an agreeable time can be arranged.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

588. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 62 cases to the Government; of those, two cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, two cases have been discontinued, three cases were found to be duplications and were therefore deleted, and 55 remain outstanding.

Observations

589. The Working Group recalls article 13.3 of the Declaration according to which States must take steps to ensure that persons involved in investigations of cases of enforced disappearance, including the complainant, counsel, witnesses and those conducting the investigation, are protected against ill-treatment, intimidation or reprisal.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
N/A			N/A		N/A
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	Yes (2009)		<i>Government response</i>	No	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

Observations

590. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to its general allegation sent on 15 May 2009, concerning the alleged involvement of the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in a practice of renditions and

secret detention (A/HRC/13/31, par. 559-62), notwithstanding the reminder sent on 26 August 2011.

Timor-Leste

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
428	0	0	0	0	428

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>
0		N/A

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

591. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Visit

592. The Working Group visited Timor-Leste from 7 to 14 February 2011 (see A/HRC/19/58/Add.1).

Observations

593. The Working Group thanks the Government for the cooperation extended before and during its visit to the country.

Togo

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
10	0	0	0	0	10

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0	N/A		0
<i>Urgent Appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

594. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Tunisia

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
1	0	1	0	0	2

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
2		No	0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

Standard procedure

595. The Working Group transmitted one newly-reported case. The case concerned Mr. **Walid Hosni**, who was allegedly arrested by Fouchana post guards on 30 September 2009, in Tunis.

Information from the Government

596. The Government transmitted one communication dated 28 June 2011, concerning the two outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

597. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 19 cases to the Government; of those, five cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 12 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and two remain outstanding.

Turkey

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 1		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
61	0	0	1	0	60
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
10		No		3	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response N/A	
General allegation		N/A		Government response N/A	
Prompt intervention letter		Yes (2010/2011)		Government response (to PIL sent in 2010) Yes	
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended N/A	

Prompt intervention

598. On 28 October 2011, the Working Group, jointly with two other special procedures mechanisms, transmitted a prompt intervention letter to the Government concerning the alleged arrests, in October 2011, of representatives of member associations of the Euro-Mediterranean Federation Against Enforced Disappearances (FEMED), Mr. **Kemal Aydin**, Mr. **Selahattin Tekin** and Mr. **Cemal Bektas** from Yakay-der, and Ms. **Nahide Ormani** from Mothers for Peace.

Information from the Government

599. The Government transmitted three communications to the Working Group.

600. In the first communication, dated 18 March 2011, the Government replied to a prompt intervention letter transmitted on 7 January 2010, regarding the reported harassment suffered by Mr. Muharrem Erbey, a human rights defender who works, *inter alia*, on cases of enforced disappearances.

601. The Government reported that the Chief Public Prosecutor initiated an investigation pertaining to the activities of the Koma Civaken Kurdistan terrorist organization. It further reported that, as a result of the operations carried out by several public authorities, 37 people, including Mr. Erbey, taken into custody and immediately before a judge on 25 December 2009. Moreover, the Government informed the Working Group that Mr. Erbey was brought before the Chief Public Prosecutor within 24 hours, without his statement

being taken or being accused of any charges. Following the statement taken and the investigation carried out by the Chief Public Prosecutor, he was heard by the Diyarbakir Penal Court and taken in detention for being a member of a terrorist organization. Finally, the Government reported that, in the framework of the investigation, the premises of the Human Rights Association were searched, nine hard disks were seized and copies of these disks were given to a registered lawyer according to instructions obtained from the Chief Prosecutor.

602. In the second communication, dated 22 June 2011, the Government provided information on four outstanding cases. Based on this information, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fifth session, to apply the six-month rule to three of these cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to the clarification of the remaining case.

603. In the third communication, dated 7 July 2011, the Government provided information on six cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

Clarification

604. Following the expiration of the period prescribed by the six-month rule, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

605. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 182 cases to the Government; of those, 49 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 72 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, one case was discontinued, and 60 remain outstanding.

Observations

606. The Working Group would like to recall that, in its resolution 7/12, the Human Rights Council urged Governments to take steps to provide adequate protection to witnesses of enforced or involuntary disappearances, human rights defenders acting against enforced disappearances and the lawyers and families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment to which they might be subjected.

Turkmenistan

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
0			N/A		0

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

607. The outstanding case was retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary appears in document A/HRC/13/31.

Information from sources

608. Information from sources was received on the outstanding case.

Uganda

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>
<i>0</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>0</i>

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

609. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in document E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr. 1.

Ukraine

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>

<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>	<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
3	No		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A	<i>Government response</i>	N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A	<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A

Information from the Government

610. The Government transmitted one communication dated 6 October 2010, which could not be translated on time for inclusion in report A/HRC/16/48. This communication concerned three outstanding cases and the information provided was not considered sufficient to lead to their clarification.

Clarification

611. Following the expiration of the period prescribed by the six-month rule, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

612. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted four cases to the Government; of those, one has been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government and three remain outstanding.

United Arab Emirates

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
5	1	0	1	0	5
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>	<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>		
1	No		0		0
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	Yes		<i>Government response</i>		No
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>		N/A
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>		N/A
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>		N/A

Urgent Actions

613. The Working Group sent one case to the Government under its urgent action procedure, concerning Mr. **Jamshid Abdurasulov**, who allegedly disappeared after going to the headquarters of the Dubai Criminal Investigation Department on 15 March 2011. Reportedly, on 24 March 2011, Mr. Abdurasulov called his family and told them that he believed, as he was blindfolded, that he was being held at the Al Bateen Air Base Airport in Abu Dhabi where he was subjected to interrogation. He did not contact his family again after this conversation. Mr. Jamshid Abdurasulov was the subject of an urgent appeal previously transmitted to the Government.

Urgent Appeals

614. On 1 April 2011, the Working Group transmitted one urgent appeal to the Government, jointly with two other special procedures mechanisms, concerning Mr. **Jamshid Abdurasulov**, who allegedly disappeared after going to the headquarters of the Dubai Criminal Investigation Department on 15 March 2011. The Working Group later transmitted the allegations concerning Mr. Jamshid Abdurasulov as an urgent action.

Information from the Government

615. The Government transmitted one communication dated 27 April 2011, concerning one outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification.

Clarification

616. Following the expiration of the six-month rule, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

617. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted seven cases to the Government; of those, two cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and five cases remain outstanding.

Observations

618. The Working Group notes with concern that, during the reporting period, it transmitted a case under its urgent action procedure, which had been previously transmitted to the Government as an urgent appeal. The Working Group recalls article 2.1 of the Declaration which states that “No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances”, as well as article 3, which provides that “Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction.”

United States of America

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review by: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
N/A		N/A		N/A	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response	N/A
General allegation		N/A		Government response	N/A
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response	N/A
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended	N/A

Communications from the Working Group

619. According to the Working Group's methods of work, the Government of the United States of America received a copy of the case concerning Mr. **Taher Eslambolipoor**, which is recorded under the Government of Iraq (see paragraph 267).

Uruguay

Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review	Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0		Cases clarified during the period under review: 0		Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review
	Cases sent under the urgent action procedure	Cases sent under the standard procedure	Government	Non-governmental sources	
20	0	0	0	0	20
Number of cases on which the Government has replied		Multiple replies on some cases		Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)	
1		No		1	
Urgent appeal		N/A		Government response	N/A
General allegation		N/A		Government response	N/A
Prompt intervention letter		N/A		Government response	N/A
Working Group request for a visit		N/A		Invitation extended	N/A

Information from the Government

620. One communication was received from the Government on 21 June 2011, concerning one outstanding case. Based on this information, the Working Group decided, at its ninety-fourth session, to apply the six-month rule to the case.

621. The Government also provided information on the measures being taken in Uruguay, including continued excavations of different military premises, historical investigations, and searches of military and police records of Uruguayans and foreign citizens who later disappeared in other countries in the region.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

622. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 31 cases to the Government; of those, one case has been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, ten cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 20 remain outstanding.

Uzbekistan

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
7	0	0	0	0	7
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
7				Yes 0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>General allegation</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>			<i>Yes</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>No</i>

Information from the Government

623. The Government transmitted four communications to the Working Group during the reporting period. The first, second and fourth communications, dated 1 February, 9 June, and 2 November 2011, concerned all outstanding cases and the information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

624. The third communication, dated 19 October 2011, could not be translated on time for inclusion in the present report.

Request for a visit

625. On 30 June 2011, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a mission to the country.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

626. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 19 cases to the Government; of those, one case has been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 11 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and seven remain outstanding.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
10	0	0	0	0	10
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
9		No		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>		<i>Yes</i>	<i>Government response</i>		<i>No</i>
<i>General allegation</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>		<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>		<i>N/A</i>

Urgent Appeals

627. On 20 July 2011, the Working Group, jointly with two other special procedures mechanisms, transmitted an urgent appeal to the Government concerning the riots and deaths that occurred in El Rodeo prison in Guatire. According to the information received, after the National Guard took control of some parts of the prison it transferred about 2,500 detainees to other prisons. However, at the time of the communication, it was not clear how many detainees had been transferred to other prisons, how many remained in El Rodeo and how many were still resisting the officials. Allegedly, the relatives of the inmates complained that the authorities did not provide to them any information concerning the whereabouts or security of their beloved ones.

Information from the Government

628. On 12 August 2010, the Government transmitted a communication which could not be translated in time for inclusion in the 2010 annual report (A/HRC/16/48). In this communication, the Government provided information on 9 outstanding cases. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

629. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 14 cases to the Government; of those, four cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 10 remain outstanding.

Observations

630. The Working Group notes with concern that, during the reporting period it transmitted one urgent appeal to the Government, and recalls article 10.2 of the Declaration which provides that “Accurate information on the detention of such persons and their place or places of detention, including transfers, shall be made promptly available to their family members, their counsel or to any other persons having a legitimate interest in the information unless a wish to the contrary has been manifested by the persons concerned.”

Viet Nam

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
<i>0</i>		<i>N/A</i>		<i>0</i>	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>		<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	
<i>General allegation</i>		<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>		<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>		<i>N/A</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>	

631. The outstanding case was retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in document A/HRC/10/9.

Yemen

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 1</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
<i>3</i>		<i>No</i>		<i>0</i>	

<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Standard Procedure

632. The Working Group transmitted one newly-reported case to the Government, concerning Mr. **Abdelhamid Mohamed Abdell Al-Jaishi**, who was allegedly abducted by Political Security Services agents in Sana'a on 13 December 2009.

Urgent Appeals

633. On 13 April 2011, the Working Group transmitted one urgent appeal to the Government concerning Messrs. **Ali bin Ali Shukri**, **Abd al-Khaliq Salah Abd al-Qawi**, **Yahya Shalif al-Sunaibi**, **'Aidarus Muhsin al-Yahari**, and **Qasim 'Askar Jubran**, who allegedly disappeared on 26 February 2011, following a raid by the Central Security Forces at the apartment of Mr. Ali bin Ali Shukri.

Information from the Government

634. The Government transmitted one communication dated 12 August 2011, concerning three cases. One of these cases had been previously clarified by the source. The information provided with regard to the other two cases was considered insufficient to lead to their clarification.

Information from sources

635. Information was received from sources concerning one outstanding case.

Clarification

636. Following the information received by the source, the Working Group decided to clarify one case.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

637. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted 160 cases to the Government; of those, nine cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, 135 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, 14 have been discontinued and two remain outstanding.

Observations

638. The Working Group notes with concern that, during the reporting period, it transmitted an urgent appeal to the Government concerning several individuals. The Working Group recalls article 2.1 of the Declaration which states that "No State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances", as well as article 3, which provides that "Each State shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent and terminate acts of enforced disappearance in any territory under its jurisdiction."

Zimbabwe

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
4	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
1		Yes		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>General allegation</i>	<i>Yes (2009)</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>No</i>	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Government response</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	<i>Yes</i>		<i>Invitation extended</i>	<i>No</i>	

Information from the Government

639. The Government transmitted two communications to the Working Group dated 8 February and 20 June 2011, concerning one outstanding case. The information provided was considered insufficient to lead to its clarification. However, it was transmitted to the source for possible closure.

Request for a visit

640. On 20 July 2009, the Working Group requested the Government for an invitation to undertake a mission to Zimbabwe. Reminder letters were sent on 16 August 2010, and 18 August 2011. The Permanent Mission acknowledged receipt on 18 August 2010, and 29 August 2011, informing that the request had been transmitted to the relevant authorities. No reply has yet been received.

Total cases transmitted, clarified and outstanding

641. Since its establishment, the Working Group has transmitted six cases to the Government; of those, one case has been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, one case has been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and four cases remain outstanding.

Observations

642. The Working Group regrets that no response was received from the Government to its general allegation on the escalating phenomenon of enforced or involuntary disappearances of political party members and human rights defenders (A/HRC/13/31, par. 631-6), notwithstanding a reminder sent on 26 August 2011.

Palestinian Authority

<i>Number of outstanding cases at the beginning of the period under review</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Cases clarified during the period under review: 0</i>		<i>Number of outstanding cases at the end of the year under review</i>
	<i>Cases sent under the urgent action procedure</i>	<i>Cases sent under the standard procedure</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	
3	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Number of cases on which the Government has replied</i>		<i>Multiple replies on some cases</i>		<i>Number of cases of possible clarification by Government (6-month rule)</i>	
0		N/A		0	
<i>Urgent appeal</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>General allegation</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Prompt intervention letter</i>	N/A		<i>Government response</i>	N/A	
<i>Working Group request for a visit</i>	N/A		<i>Invitation extended</i>	N/A	

643. All outstanding cases were retransmitted and, regrettably, no response was received from the Government. A summary of the situation in the country appears in document E/CN.4/2006/56 and Corr.1.

Annex II

Revised methods of work of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Adopted on 11 November 2011. Applicable as from 1 January 2012.

A. The mandate

Legal basis for the mandate

1. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances' methods of work are based on its mandate as stipulated originally in Commission on Human Rights resolution 20 (XXXVI) and as developed by the Commission and its successor the Human Rights Council in numerous further resolutions. The parameters of its work are laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the International Bill of Human Rights, Economic and Social Council resolution 1235 (XLI) and the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/133 of 18 December 1992 (hereinafter referred to as "the Declaration").

Humanitarian mandate

2. One of the mandates of the Working Group is aimed at assisting families in determining the fate and whereabouts of their disappeared relatives who are placed outside the protection of the law. To this end, the Working Group endeavours to establish a channel of communication between the families and the Governments concerned, with a view to ensuring that sufficiently documented and clearly identified individual cases which families, directly or indirectly, have brought to the Working Group's attention are investigated with a view to clarifying the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared persons. In transmitting cases of disappearance, the Working Group deals exclusively with Governments, basing itself on the principle that Governments must assume responsibility for any violation of human rights on their territory.

Monitoring mandate

3. In addition, the Working Group has been entrusted to monitor States' compliance with their obligations deriving from the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and of existing international rules and to provide to Governments with assistance in their implementation

4. The Working Group reminds the Governments of their obligations not only in the context of clarifying individual cases but also that of taking action of a more general nature. It draws the attention of Governments and non-governmental organizations to general or specific aspects of the Declaration, it recommends ways of overcoming obstacles to the realization of the Declaration, it discusses with representatives of Governments and non-governmental organizations how to solve specific problems in the light of the Declaration, it assists Governments by carrying out on-the-spot visits, organizing seminars and providing similar advisory services. The Working Group also makes observations on the implementation of the Declaration when the concerned Government has not fulfilled its obligations related to the rights to truth, justice and reparation. The Working Group adopts general comments whenever it considers that a provision of the Declaration requires further clarification or interpretation.

Definition of enforced disappearance

5. As defined in the preamble of the Declaration, enforced disappearances occur when persons are arrested, detained or abducted against their will or otherwise deprived of their liberty by officials of different branches or levels of Government or by organized groups or private individuals acting on behalf of, or with the support, direct or indirect, consent or acquiescence of the Government, followed by a refusal to disclose the fate or whereabouts of the persons concerned or a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of their liberty, which places such persons outside the protection of the law.

Definition of Perpetrators

6. The Working Group operates for purposes of its work on the basis that, in accordance with the definition contained in the Preamble of the Declaration, enforced disappearances are only considered as such when the act in question is perpetrated by State actors or by private individuals or organized groups (e.g. paramilitary groups) acting on behalf of, or with the support, direct or indirect, consent or acquiescence of the Government. Based on the above, the Working Group does not admit cases when they are attributed to persons or groups not acting on behalf of, or with the support, direct or indirect, consent or acquiescence of the Government, such as terrorist or insurgent movements fighting the Government in its own territory.

B. Handling of cases**Urgent procedures**

7. Cases of enforced disappearances that occurred within the three months preceding receipt of the report by the Working Group are transmitted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the country concerned by the most direct and rapid means. Their transmission can be authorized by the Chair-Rapporteur on the basis of a specific delegation of power given to him by the Working Group. Cases which occurred prior to the three month limit, but not more than one year before the date of their receipt by the Secretariat, provided that they had some connection with a case which occurred within the three-month period, can be transmitted between sessions by letter, upon authorization by the Chair-Rapporteur. The Working Group notifies sources that an urgent action has been sent to the concerned Government, thus helping it to enter into communication with the authorities about the specific case.

Standard procedures

8. Cases of enforced disappearances that are reported after three months are placed before the Working Group for detailed examination during its sessions. Those which fulfil the requirements outlined above are transmitted, upon the Working Group's specific authorization, to the Governments concerned with the request that they carry out investigations in order to clarify the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, and inform the Working Group of the results. These cases are communicated by letter from the Working Group's Chair-Rapporteur to the Government concerned through the Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

9. Any substantive additional information which the sources submit on an outstanding case is placed before the Working Group and, following its approval, transmitted to the Government concerned.

Admissibility of cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances

10. Reports of disappearances are considered admissible by the Working Group when they originate from the family or friends of the disappeared person. Such reports may, however, be channelled to the Working Group through representatives of the family, Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other reliable sources. They must be submitted in writing with a clear indication of the identity of the sender; if the source is other than a family member, it must have direct consent of the family to submit the case on its behalf, and it must also be in a position to follow up with the relatives of the disappeared person concerning his or her fate.

Elements for admissibility

11. In order to enable Governments to carry out meaningful investigations, the Working Group provides them with information containing at least a minimum of basic data. In addition, the Working Group constantly urges the senders of reports to furnish as many details as possible concerning the identity of the disappeared person and the circumstances of the disappearance. The Working Group requires the following minimum elements:

(a) Full name of the disappeared person and, if possible, age, gender, nationality, and occupation or profession;

(b) Date of disappearance, i.e. day, month and year of arrest or abduction, or day, month and year when the disappeared person was last seen. When the disappeared person was last seen in a detention centre, an approximate indication is sufficient (for example, March or spring 1990);

(c) Place of arrest or abduction, or where the disappeared person was last seen (indication of town or village, at least);

(d) Parties, acting on behalf of, or with the support, direct or indirect, consent or acquiescence of the Government, presumed to have carried out the arrest or abduction or to be holding the disappeared person in unacknowledged detention;

(e) Steps taken by the family to determine the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, or at least an indication that efforts to resort to domestic remedies were frustrated or have otherwise been inconclusive.

(f) A case should be submitted to the Working Group by a reliable source, which, if other than a family member, must indicate whether the reported victim's family has given their direct consent that this case be submitted to the Working Group on their behalf.

12. If a case is not admitted, the Working Group sends a response to the source indicating that the information received did not fulfil the established requirements, in order to permit the source to provide all relevant information.

Situations of vulnerability

13. With respect to reported cases of disappearances, the Working Group highlights the condition of people in situations of vulnerability, including women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

Pregnancy

14. In the case of the disappearance of a pregnant woman, the child presumed to have been born during the mother's captivity should be mentioned in the description of the case of the mother. The child would be treated as a separate case when witnesses reported that the mother had actually given birth to a child during detention.

Cases concerning two or more countries

15. Reports on a disappearance indicating that officials from one country are directly responsible for or involved in a disappearance in another country, or in cases where officials from more than one country were directly responsible for or involved in the disappearance would be communicated to all Governments concerned. However, the case would only be counted in the statistics of the country in which the person was reportedly arrested, detained, abducted or last seen. The same principles are applied with respect to the transmission of all communications. In exceptional circumstances, and if the humanitarian mandate of the Working Group so requires, cases may be counted in the statistics of a different country. However, the State upon whose territory the disappearance occurred will be copied on all communications so that it could also play a role, where possible, to gather all available information which could lead to the clarification of the cases.

Outstanding cases

16. The Working Group considers cases as outstanding for as long as they have not been clarified, closed or discontinued in accordance with the present methods of work. This principle is not affected by changes of Government in a given country nor in the event of State succession.

Reminders

17. The Working Group reminds every Government concerned once a year of the cases which have not yet been clarified and three times a year of all urgent action cases transmitted since the previous session. On request, the Working Group provides to the Government concerned or the source, to the extent possible, updated information on specific cases.

Government replies

18. All replies received from Governments concerning reports of disappearances are examined by the Working Group and summarized in the Working Group's annual report to the Human Rights Council. Any information given on specific cases is forwarded to the sources of those reports, who are invited to make observations thereon or to provide additional details on the cases.

The six-month rule

19. Any reply of the Government containing detailed information on the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person is transmitted to the source. If the source does not respond within six months of the date on which the Government's reply was communicated to it, or if it contests the Government's information on grounds which are considered unreasonable by the Working Group, the case is considered clarified and is accordingly listed under the heading "Cases clarified by the Government's response" in the statistical summary of the annual report. If the source contests the Government's information on reasonable grounds, the Government is so informed and invited to comment.

Clarification

20. Clarification occurs when the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared persons are clearly established and detailed information is transmitted as a result of an investigation by the Government, inquiries by non-governmental organisations, fact-finding missions by the Working Group or by human rights personnel from the United Nations or from any other international organization operating in the field, or by the search of the family, irrespective

of whether the person is alive or dead. In these circumstances the six-month rule, provided in article 19, applies.

Closed cases

21. The Working Group may decide stop pursuing a case when the competent authority specified in the relevant national law issues a declaration of absence as a result of enforced disappearance or, alternatively, a declaration of presumption of death, and the relatives or other interested parties have manifested, freely and indisputably, their desire not to pursue the case any further. These conditions should at all times respect the right to integral reparation.

Discontinuation of cases

22. In exceptional circumstances, the Working Group may decide to discontinue the consideration of cases where the families have manifested, freely and indisputably, their desire not to pursue the case any further, or when the source is no longer in existence or is unable to follow up the case and steps taken by the Working Group to establish communication with other sources have proven unsuccessful.

Reopening of cases

23. If sources provide well-documented information that a case has been considered clarified, closed or discontinued erroneously, because the Government's reply referred to a different person, does not correspond to the reported situation or has not reached the source within the six-month period referred to above, the Working Group transmits the case to the Government anew, requesting it to comment. In such instances, the case in question is again listed among the outstanding cases and a specific explanation is given in the Working Group's report to the Human Rights Council, describing the above-mentioned errors or discrepancies.

C. Other protection mechanisms

Urgent appeals

24. When credible allegations are received that a person has been arrested, detained, abducted, or otherwise deprived of his liberty and has been enforcedly disappeared or is at risk of being disappeared, the Working Group will transmit those allegations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government concerned by the most direct and rapid means requesting said Government to carry out investigations to clarify the fate or whereabouts of the person(s) concerned and to inform the Working Group about the results. The transmission of urgent appeals is authorized by the Chair-Rapporteur on the basis of a specific delegation of power given to him by the Working Group.

25. Urgent appeals will be reflected in the annual report of the Working Group, but will not be counted in the statistics of the Government concerned. However, should the information contained therein be provided in accordance with the requirements listed under "Admissibility of cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances" and "Elements for admissibility", the urgent appeal will become a standard or urgent case as appropriate in which case the Government concerned will be informed by separate communication.

Prompt interventions

26. Cases of intimidation, persecution or reprisal against relatives of disappeared persons, witnesses to disappearances or their families, members of organizations of relatives and other non-governmental organizations, human rights defenders or individuals

concerned with disappearances are transmitted to the pertinent Governments, with the appeal that they take steps to protect all the fundamental rights of the persons affected. Cases of that nature, which require prompt intervention, are transmitted directly to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs by the most direct and rapid means. To that end, the Working Group has authorized its Chair-Rapporteur to transmit such cases between sessions.

General allegations

27. The Working Group regularly transmits to the Governments concerned a summary of allegations received from relatives of disappeared persons and non-governmental organizations with regard to obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Declaration in their respective countries, inviting them to comment thereon if they so wish.

Cooperation with other mechanisms

28. If a case or allegation contains information relevant to other thematic mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, the information is transmitted to the mechanism concerned.

29. Where appropriate, the Working Group may join other mechanisms in the actions they take within the scope of their respective mandates.

D. Activities of the Working Group

Country missions

30. The Working Group carries out visits to countries on invitation, but also takes the initiative of approaching Governments with a view to carrying out visits to countries, when considered appropriate. Such visits are intended to enhance the dialogue between the authorities most directly concerned, the families or their representatives and the Working Group, and to assist in the clarification of the reported disappearances. The Working Group also undertakes visits to examine the practices carried out by Governments to clarify cases of enforced disappearances, as well as the programmes and measures adopted to implement the Declaration and to guarantee the rights of the victims, including the right to integral reparation. The Working Group reports to the Council on its country visits in an addendum to its annual report.

Follow-up

31. With regard to countries in which visits have been carried out, the Working Group periodically reminds the Governments concerned of the observations and recommendations formulated in the respective reports, requesting information on the consideration given to them, and the steps taken for their implementation or the constraints which might have prevented their implementation. The Working Group may also take the initiative to carry out follow-up visits.

Sessions

32. The Working Group meets three times a year to consider the information brought to its attention since its previous session. Its sessions are held in private. However, the Working Group works intersessionally and regularly meets with representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations, family members and witnesses.

Reports

33. The Working Group reports annually to the Human Rights Council on the activities which it has carried out from the end of the Council's previous session up until the last day

of the Working Group's third annual session. It informs the Council of its communications with Governments and non-governmental organizations, its meetings and missions. Reports on missions are contained as addenda to the main report. The Working Group reports on all cases of disappearance received by the Group during the year, on a country by country basis, and on the decision it has taken thereon. It provides the Council with a statistical summary for each country of cases transmitted to the Government, clarifications, and the status of the person concerned on the date of clarification. It includes graphs showing the development of disappearances in countries with more than 100 transmitted cases as of the date of the adoption by the Working Group of its annual report. The Working Group includes conclusions and recommendations in its report and makes observations on the situation of disappearances in individual countries. The Working Group further reports on the implementation of the Declaration and the obstacles encountered therein, and periodically reports on broader issues surrounding the phenomenon of enforced disappearance.

Participation of experts

34. When the information under consideration concerns a country to which one of the members of the Working Group is a national, that member does not participate in the discussion.

Titles

35. Titles are for reference only and should not be considered as part of the methods of work.

Annex III

Decisions on individual cases taken by the Working Group during the reporting period

States	Cases which allegedly occurred during the reporting period	Cases transmitted to the Government during the reporting period		Clarification by:				
		Urgent actions	Normal actions	Government	Non-governmental sources	Closed cases	Discontinued cases	
Algeria	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Argentina	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Bahrain	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Bangladesh	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
China	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	18	5	0	0	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Honduras	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
India	2	2	2	0	16	1	0	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4	4	4	0	0	1	0	0
Iraq	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Libya	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	31	31	31	45	0	4	0	0
Morocco	7	7	7	3	3	1	0	0
Myanmar	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	2	2	2	3	10	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

<i>States</i>	<i>Cases which allegedly occurred during the reporting period</i>	<i>Cases transmitted to the Government during the reporting period</i>		<i>Clarification by:</i>				
		<i>Urgent actions</i>	<i>Normal actions</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Non-governmental sources</i>	<i>Closed cases</i>	<i>Discontinued cases</i>	
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	11	11	11	10	1	1	0	0
Thailand	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Annex IV

Statistical summary: cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances reported to the Working Group between 1980 and 2011

States/entities	Cases transmitted to the Government				Clarification by:		Status of person at date of clarification				
	Total		Outstanding		Government	Non-governmental sources	At liberty	In detention	Dead	Discontinued cases	Closed cases
	Cases	Female	Cases	Female							
Afghanistan	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2987	19	2960	18	9	18	9	10	8	-	-
Angola	10	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	3	-
Argentina ^a	3449	773	3285	738	110	52	28	5	129	-	-
Bahrain	5	-	1	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-
Bangladesh	7	2	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Belarus	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	48	3	28	3	19	1	19	-	1	-	-
Brazil	63	4	13	-	46	4	1	-	49	-	-
Bulgaria	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Burkina Faso	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Burundi	53	-	52	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cameroon	19	-	14	-	5	-	4	1	-	-	-
Chad	34	-	23	-	3	8	9	1	1	-	-
Chile ^b	908	65	806	64	78	23	2	-	99	-	-

^a The Working Group determined that two cases were duplicated and were subsequently eliminated from its records.

^b The Working Group determined that one case was duplicated and was subsequently eliminated from its records.

China	119	14	30	4	77	12	52	35	2	-	-
Colombia	1254	125	970	95	216	68	157	24	103	-	-
Congo ^c	114	3	90	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12	5	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	53	11	44	11	6	3	9	-	-	-	-
Denmark	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	4	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Ecuador	26	2	4	-	18	4	12	4	6	-	-
Egypt	66	-	41	-	7	18	3	22	-	-	-
El Salvador	2662	332	2271	295	318	73	196	175	20	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	54	4	54	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	119	2	112	1	3	4	2	5	-	-	-
France	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Guatemala	3155	390	2899	372	177	79	187	6	63	-	-
Guinea	28	-	21	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-
Haiti	48	1	38	1	9	1	1	4	5	-	-
Honduras	209	34	129	21	37	43	54	8	18	-	-
India	433	12	353	10	68	12	51	7	22	-	-
Indonesia	165	2	162	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	536	103	517	102	14	5	8	2	9	-	-
Iraq	16548	2311	16410	2294	108	30	122	1	9	-	-
Israel	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	4	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^c The Working Group determined that 24 cases were duplicated and were subsequently eliminated from its records.

Jordan	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7	1	1	1	-	5	-	4	1	1	-
Lebanon	321	19	313	19	2	6	7	1	-	-	-
Libya	16	1	9	1	-	7	5	2	-	-	-
Malaysia	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Mauritania	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	488	36	310	26	134	28	77	18	67	16	-
Montenegro	16	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	14	1
Morocco	285	28	61	7	151	52	140	9	54	21	-
Mozambique	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	8	5	2	-	6	-	5	1	-	-	-
Namibia	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	672	72	458	56	135	79	152	60	1	-	-
Nicaragua	234	4	103	2	112	19	45	11	75	-	-
Nigeria	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
Pakistan ^d	143	2	107	2	28	7	22	13	-	-	-
Paraguay	23	-	-	-	20	-	19	-	1	3	-
Peru	3009	311	2371	236	253	385	450	85	103	-	-
Philippines	782	94	621	74	126	35	108	19	29	-	-
Romania	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	479	27	467	25	2	10	12	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	24	2	21	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	4	-	2	2	1	3	-	2	-
Serbia	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	11	1	-	-	3	2	1	1	3	6	-

^d The Working Group determined that one case was duplicated and was subsequently eliminated from its records.

Somalia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	5	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sri Lanka ^e	12460	155	5671	87	6535	40	103	27	6445	-	-
Sudan	383	37	174	5	205	4	208	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	82	3	41	3	14	27	19	16	6	-	-
Tajikistan	8	-	6	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Thailand ^f	62	5	55	5	2	-	1	1	-	2	-
Timor-Leste	504	36	428	28	58	18	50	23	2	-	-
Togo	11	2	10	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	19	1	2	-	12	5	1	16	-	-	-
Turkey	182	11	60	2	72	49	71	24	26	1	-
Turkmenistan	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Uganda	22	4	15	2	2	5	2	5	-	-	-
Ukraine	5	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
United Arab Emirates	7	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
United States of America	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	31	7	20	3	10	1	5	4	2	-	-
Uzbekistan	19	-	7	-	11	1	2	10	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14	2	10	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	-
Viet Nam	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	160	-	2	-	135	9	66	4	73	14	-
Zambia	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	6	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Palestinian Authority	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^e The Working Group determined that 43 cases were duplicated and were subsequently eliminated from its records.

^f The Working Group determined that three cases were duplicated and were subsequently eliminated from its records.

Annex V

Graphs showing the development of enforced disappearances in countries with more than 100 transmitted cases during the period 1980 - 2011



















